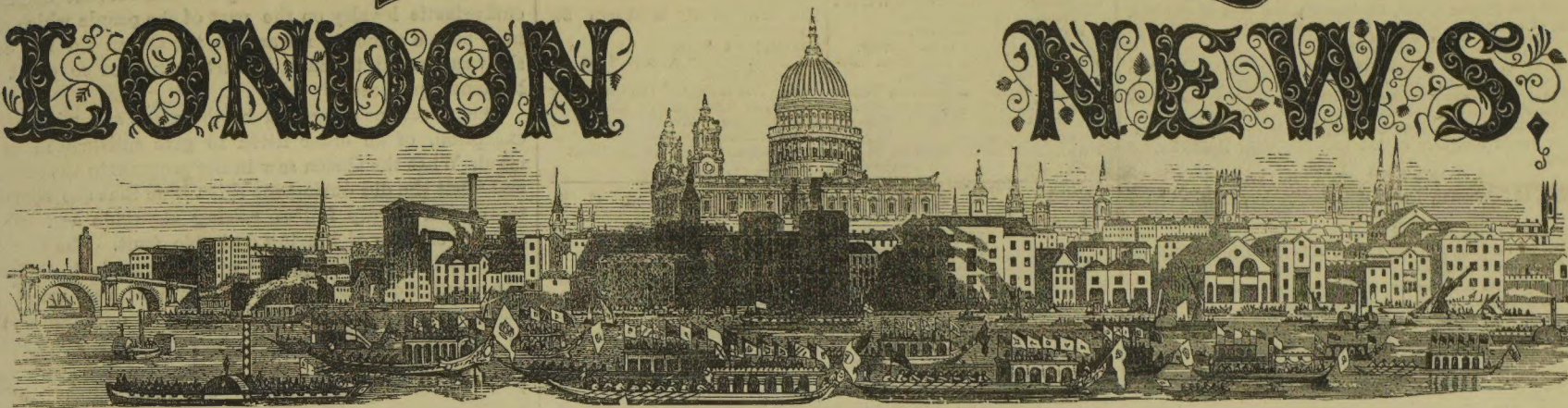


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOOTING HIS FIRST TIGER AT JEYPORE—FIRST SHOT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND  
DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, MARCH 11,

On the 4th inst., at Sussex House, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. R. T. W. Brayne, of a son.

On Jan. 10, at Wellington, New Zealand, the Hon. Walter B. D. Mantell, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Hardwick, of Peckenham, Kent.

On the 7th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, Laura, widow of the late Colonel Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, aged 71.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

MONDAY, MARCH 12

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. H.

and Pianoforte).

Lat.  $51^{\circ} 28' 6''$  N.; Long.  $0^{\circ} 18' 47''$  W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :-								
Barometer (in inches)	..	29.532	29.812	29.731	29.608	29.712	29.585	29.74
Temperature of Air	.. ..	48° 6'	44° 0'	51° 9'	46° 6'	44° 8'	52° 2'	42.3
Temperature of Evaporation	.. ..	47° 6'	41° 6'	50° 0'	42° 3'	43° 2'	46° 6'	37.2
Direction of Wind	.. ..	SW.	SW.	W.	W.	SW.W.	W.	W.

Sunday.			Monday.			Tuesday.			Wednesday.			Thursday.			Friday.			Saturday.		
M	m	A	M	m	A	M	m	A	M	m	A	M	m	A	M	m	A	M	m	A
3	16	3 53	3	06	4 7	4	21	4 39	4	34	5 9	5	24	5 41	5	38	6 18	6	41	7

**M**R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT  
Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday  
and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham  
place, Oxford-circus.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

The Queen's visit to the East End of the Metropolis on Tuesday last to open the Grocers' Company's wing of the London Hospital, was, in all respects, a most gratifying success—gratifying, we are pleased to hear, to her Majesty, and gratifying to her people. The weather was bright, enabling the Queen, who went to the simple ceremony in semi-state, to ride in an open carriage, and to see, as well as be seen by, the congregated thousands of her loyal subjects. We shall not attempt in this place any description of the street decorations which were intended to express the gladness, rising into reverent gratitude, with which the Sovereign's progress on the occasion was welcomed. It may suffice to note that Whitechapel especially distinguished itself by the tastefully-directed efforts of its denizens to give an attractive and joyous aspect to the ordinarily dull and dingy but busy quarter in which they have their homes. These artificial tokens of recognition have ever, albeit many of the mottoes meant for the Queen's eye, touched as well as pleased her, paled into comparative insignificance in presence of the hearty reception given to her by the eager multitude from end to end of her route.

The Queen's example in this, as in other instances, may be reckoned as of priceless value to her subjects. It puts the Royal stamp upon acts and services in the ready performance of which humanity is deeply interested. The spirit which prompts her to these works of love radiates downward to all the successive grades of the community. The philanthropy which concerns itself in the relief of bodily want has never, indeed, been wholly wanting in English society. But it is capable of indefinite increase. It should be able to draw upon vast resources. There is wealth enough in the metropolis to meet, almost without requiring any appreciable sacrifice, all the demands that can be made



upon it in this form—a form, let it be borne in mind, that can hardly be abused. No doubt, some portion of that beneficence which is already active in this field is owing to the kindly influence which comes down from the Throne; and it may be hoped and believed that her Majesty's visit to the London Hospital, on Tuesday last, will kindle a generous emulation among her loyal subjects to imitate, as far as possible, the conduct which they cannot but most cordially approve.

### THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner, on Wednesday week, at Windsor Castle, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Captain Lord Gilford, R.N., and Mr. R. B. D. Morier, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Major-General H. Ponsonby. Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday week included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ellice, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The Queen visited Princess Christian on Saturday last, at Cumberland Lodge. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Monday for town. Her Majesty travelled by special train from Windsor to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian arrived at the palace. The Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Queen this morning and took leave of her Majesty. Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh also visited the Queen. Her Majesty held a Levée, after which the Duke of Edinburgh took leave of the Queen on his departure for the Continent. Later in the day her Majesty and Princess Beatrice paid a visit of condolence to the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery, after which the Princess of Wales visited the Queen. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice went to the Haymarket Theatre.

The Queen opened the Grocers' Company's new wing of the London Hospital on Tuesday, of which illustrations and a report are given in the Supplement. The Duke of Sutherland had an audience of her Majesty.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) had luncheon with the Queen on Wednesday. Her Majesty held a Drawing-room. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and also paid a visit to Mr. J. Boehm's studio. Princess Beatrice visited the Doré Gallery in Bond-street.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor Castle.

By desire of her Majesty, Lady Augusta Stanley was buried in Westminster Abbey. The funeral took place on Thursday. Her Majesty, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice were present during the service, being seated in the little gallery entered from the Jerusalem Chamber. Before the service the Queen went into the room where Lady Augusta's body was lying, and spoke a few words of gracious sympathy to the Dean.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maids of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish has succeeded Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore an embroidered black satin dress with a black satin train trimmed with tulle and crape, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and opals. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds and opals, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of Venetian brocade embroidered with pearls over a jupe of nacre satin, with festoons of gauze de neige, bordered with dark fur, and a train of Venetian brocade lined with gauze neige trimmed to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil. Ornaments—diamonds, pearls, and sapphires. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) wore a rich lavender dress with a purple velvet train trimmed with point lace and heartsease. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, veil and feathers. Ornaments—diamonds and emeralds. Orders—the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of white poul de soie, trimmed with silver gauze and dwarf roses. Head-dress—tulle veil, feathers, and diamond stars. Ornaments—a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds. Orders—the Portuguese Order of St. Isabella, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Saxe-Coburg family order.

The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique were present, and the general circle was numerously attended. About 170 presentations were made to her Majesty.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Monday. Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the several Princes, entered the Throne-Room in the customary state.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, a train trimmed with grebe and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of pearls and diamonds. Her Majesty also wore four rows of large pearls, earrings and brooch of pearls and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, the Portuguese and Spanish orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of cream-coloured satin, trimmed with green velvet, and a green velvet train. Head-

dress—cream-coloured tulle veil and feathers; ornaments, pearls; the order of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic corps was fully represented and the general circle also numerously attended. Upwards of 170 presentations were made to the Queen.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales last week stood sponsor at the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton. The Princess lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Monday, at Clarence House, and afterwards went to Charing-cross station to take leave of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. Her Royal Highness visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and in the evening went to the Monday Popular Concert, accompanied by Princess Christian. The Princess was present at the Queen's Drawing-room on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness was escorted from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace by a party of the 2nd Life Guards.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, left Clarence House on Monday for Dover, en route for St. Petersburg. The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied the Duchess to Charing-cross station, where the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Duke and Duchess of Teck took leave of the Duchess. The Duke travelled to Dover by a later train. The Duchess proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where the Royal and Imperial family passed the night. The Duke and Duchess, with their children, left Dover at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, crossing in the special steamer Samphire, Captain Goldsack, to Calais. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses arrived at Berlin on Wednesday, and were received at the railway station by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with the members of the British and Russian Embassies. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, drove to the Crown Prince's palace. After breakfast, visits to the Emperor and Empress, and to the various members of the Imperial family, were paid and returned. At four o'clock dinner was served en famille in the Crown Prince's palace, and in the evening the Duke and Duchess partook of tea with the Emperor and Empress at the Imperial Palace. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left on Thursday for St. Petersburg.

Princess Louise has promised to open, early in May, the new school of St. Andrew, Westminster, in Ashley-place.

Prince Arthur, travelling incognito, has arrived in his yacht Vega at Algiers, where various fêtes have been given in his honour.

Prince Christian inspected the new building at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, on Monday.

Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, is about to arrive at St. Leonards-on-Sea for the benefit of her health.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as the Countess of Palfy, arrived in London on Sunday from the Continent. Her Majesty, who was received at the Victoria station by Prince Hohenlohe and other Attachés of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, drove to Claridge's Hotel. The Empress subsequently paid visits to the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duchess of Cambridge. Her Majesty left town on Monday for Easton Neston, near Towcester, where she purposes to stay until the end of the hunting season.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples paid a visit to Mr. H. Baltazzi and his wife, Countess Nugarte, on Saturday last, at Higham Grange, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire. The Queen joined the hunt of the Atherstone hounds at the Harrow, returning in the evening to Towcester.

Don Carlos arrived at Brown's Hotel on Saturday. He attended Divine service, on Sunday, in Warwick-street chapel, and afterwards drove to Richmond. Don Carlos has visited various places of interest in the metropolis, and has received numerous visitors.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Miss Julia Schenck have left the United States Legation, in Great Cumberland-place, for the United States. Mr. Richard H. Dana, jun., has been nominated to succeed General Schenck as United States Minister at the Court of St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have returned to Stafford House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eton Hall, Chester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, who left Eaton Hall, Chester, on Thursday week, arrived at Kilkenny Castle on the following day. The noble Marquis and Marchioness were welcomed with enthusiasm by the citizens of Kilkenny.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny have arrived in Dover-street from Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge-wells.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa and Lady Evelyn Kennedy have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have arrived in Belgrave-square from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Viscountess Combermere received a party at dinner at her residence in Belgrave-square on Thursday week; after which her Ladyship had a "spelling bee." Lord Eliot and Mr. Knox were interrogators, the umpires being Lord Gilford and Sir William Fraser, M.P. Several prizes were given.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and the gentlemen of her Majesty's Royal body guard have entertained at their mess, St. James's Palace, during the week, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and a numerous company.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his third Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

The *Post* announces that a marriage has been arranged between the Rev. Craufurd Tait, only son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Miss Bickersteth, only daughter of the Bishop of Ripon.

The spacious hall attached to the Granville Hotel, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, has been converted into a skating-rink.

Captain Mayne Reid's popularity as a writer of exciting and interesting works of adventure in Mexico, where he obtained his experience in real warfare, is not by any means confined to England and America, and, indeed, all lands wherein the English language is spoken. It is a well-known fact that his animated romances are widely read in Italy and Spain; and we now learn, from an interesting statement in the *Athenæum*, that in Russia "the most popular of English authors appears to be Captain Mayne Reid, some half-dozen of his novels figuring in the present list (that of Mr. Mejoz for 1873 and 1874), two as having been printed in 3000 copies and one in 3400."

### THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

The tour of his Royal Highness in India has concluded this week; he was to re-embark at Bombay yesterday for his homeward voyage. His last visit would be paid to the Maharajah Holkar at Indore. The following despatch from Allahabad was dated on Tuesday:—"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day from Bareilly, and was received with great ceremony at the station by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, the judges and law officers, and other high officials. On his Royal Highness alighting from the train an address from the municipality was read. The Prince then drove to Government House, and at noon he held a Chapter of the Star of India, when Major-Generals Browne and Probyn and Dr. Fayrer were invested with the rank of Knight Commander; and Colonels Michael, Earle, and Ellis, Captains Glyn and Baring, and Majors Henderson and Bradford, with the rank of Companions of this order. The ceremony passed off well, but was comparatively private, being held at Government House. His Royal Highness proceeds to Indore to-night."

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arnold, John Muchleisen, to be Rector of St. Mary's, Papendorp, Capetown. Bradshaw, H. H.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Derbyshire. Buckley, J. B.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. Coombe, J. H.; Vicar of Cleasby. Eardley-Wilmot, E. A.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire. Fairclough, W. H.; Vicar of Christ Church, Lichfield. Griffiths, W.; Vicar of Sedgley; Rural Dean of Himley. Hall, Herbert; Vicar of Linton, Cambridgeshire. Hodson, John; Curate of Wyre Piddle and Throckmorton. Jenkins, Isaac Domere; Rector of St. Andrew's, Glamorganshire. Levi, Charles Edward; Rector of Charlton Musgrove. Littlewood, Alfred Samuel, Rector of Turnworth; Rural Dean of the fourth portion of the Deanery of Whitchurch. Lloyd, A. T.; Curate-in-Charge of Watlington, Oxon; Vicar of Aylesbury. Mackenzie, D.; Curate of Lezant, Cornwall; Rector of Tolleshunt-Knights. Meade, De Courcy; Assistant Inspector of Schools. Nicholson, John Young; Prebendary of Combe, Second in Wells Cathedral. Nixon, T. W.; Perpetual Curate of Chilton-super-Polden-cum-Edington. Seale, Frederic Samuel Pierpoint; Perpetual Curate of Eastover. Simpson, H. T.; Rector of St. Lawrence's, Swindon, near Cheltenham. Vawdrey, L. B.; Vicar of Maer, Staffordshire. White, William Amers; Vicar of Llantrissant, Monmouthshire. Wrey, Arthur B.; Vicar of St. Mary Church.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Salisbury has convened a general Synod of his diocese, to be held in the chapter-house of the cathedral on April 27 and 28.

A clergyman offers £200 towards the proposed increase of church accommodation in the parish of St. Paul's, Lincoln, on condition that four sums of £50 each are contributed to the same object, within six months.

A Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday shows that the sums (over £500) expended in the diocese of Peterborough in restoring and building churches during the past forty years amounted to a total of £674,081, of which £126,011 was expended in building new churches and £548,070 in restorations.

The foundation-stone of the church which is intended as a memorial to the late Lord George Manners was laid yesterday week at Newmarket by the Lord Lieutenant, in the presence of Lady George and a number of the local clergy and gentry.

The Bishop of Worcester recently reopened the church of Oldberrow, near Birmingham, which had been rebuilt by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, of Gray's Inn, after designs by the Rector, the Rev. Samuel Peshall, in whose family the benefice has been for several generations. The new church is fitted with open seats in English oak, and in place of a chancel-arch there is a finely-carved oak rood-screen. The east window and the jewelled cross on the rood-screen are the gift of Mrs. Peshall, the patroness of the living.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The trustees of Llandovery College have, out of twenty-six candidates, elected to the vacant Classical Mastership Mr. G. W. Gent, B.A., scholar of University College, Oxford. Mr. Gent was placed in the second class in (Classical) Moderations, 1872, and in the first class in Final Classical Greats, 1874. He was also proxime accessit for the Stanhope Historical Prize, 1871.

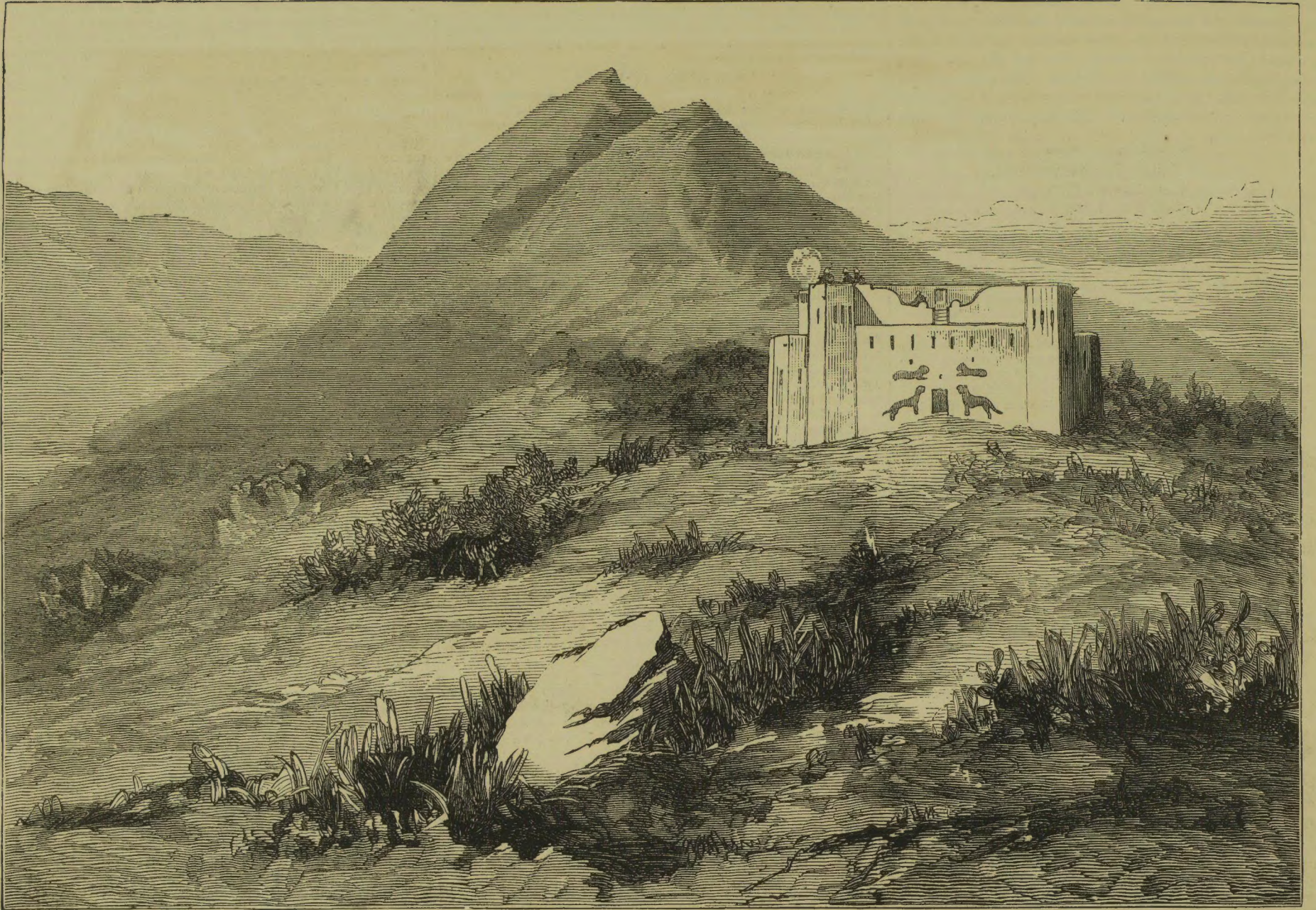
The Bishop of St. Asaph has become a subscriber of £50, and Mr. Joseph Evans, Haydock Grange, St. Helens, of £250, to the endowment fund of the University College of Wales. Mr. Evans had previously given £250 to the building fund.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a valuable piece of plate and a purse of 50 guineas, has been presented by the past and present students of the Gloucester Theological College to the Rev. Canon Harding Girdlestone, D.D., on his resignation of the principalship, which he had held for seven years.

At Oxford the Arnold prize for an historical essay (subject, "the Rise of the Republic of Venice") has been adjudged to Mr. W. G. Waters, B.A., Worcester; Mr. A. L. Smith, B.A., Fellow of Trinity, being recommended for a present of books.—The following elections have been made at Oriel:—To scholarships: T. E. Powell, Uppingham; O. H. Lloyd, Clifton College. To exhibitions: T. B. Eden, Exeter; A. H. Baynes, Balliol. To Bible clerkships: A. A. Corder, unattached student; G. H. S. Cobb, King's School, Canterbury.—The following have been elected to scholarships at Brasenose:—Open classical scholarships: A. M. N. Campbell, Repton; H. B. Allen, Brasenose; E. H. R. Tatham, Highgate School. Close scholarships: A. W. M. Weatherley, Hereford Cathedral School; J. C. Turner, Manchester Grammar School. The mathematical scholarship was not awarded.

The Cambridge Local Examination Class Lists have been published. They show that 807 junior boys, 311 junior girls, 121 senior boys, and 267 senior girls have satisfied the examiners. There were fifty-five from New Zealand, Mauritius, and Trinidad centres, and altogether 1005 failed. Fifty-three per cent of the junior students obtain certificates, and 54 per cent of the seniors. The prizes in money given by the Syndicate to the best senior and junior boy and girl are awarded to candidates at the Wolverhampton, Dover, and Brighton centres for boys, and at the Manchester, Regent's Park, and Liverpool centres for girls. The Royal Geographical Society's silver medal for success in the examinations in geography is obtained by F. H. Glanville, at the West Buckland centre. For the examination in December, 1876, in addition to the above prizes, &c., two or more exhibitions of £25 a year each, with an additional sum lent, without interest, sufficient to cover the expense of residence and instruction in Cambridge for three years, are offered through the Cambridge Association for the Higher Education of Women to senior girls who are preparing for the profession of teaching. The total number of candidates entered for the local examinations in December, 1875, was 4435. In June, 1875, 253 candidates entered for the higher local examination for men and women above the age of eighteen and a half years. The Local Examinations Syndicate has also, during the past year, inspected, examined, and reported on the work of thirty-eight boys' schools and twenty-three girls' schools, public and private. This branch of the Syndicate's work has developed rapidly in the last six years.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST TIGER—SECOND SHOT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LONDON HOSPITAL IN 1753.—FROM AN OLD PRINT.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: WAITING FOR THE SHAHZADAH, GWALIOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 9.

The adjourned elections, which took place on Sunday, have not sensibly modified the result of the previous balloting. The new Chamber of Deputies, which is composed of 533 members, will henceforth comprise some 350 Republicans, between seventy and eighty Bonapartists, and rather more than a hundred Legitimists and Orleanists. The most striking feature of last Sunday's voting was the, comparatively speaking, large number of Bonapartists who headed the provincial polls—a result due in many instances to arrangements made at the eleventh hour between the partisans of "the appeal to the people" and the supporters of the Legitimist or Orleanist cause. From the fact of so many Imperialist notabilities having acquired seats in the new Legislature, the coming Parliamentary Session is certain to be fraught with incidents; for Bonapartists and Republicans are alike powerless to control the bitter hatred they feel for one another.

Yesterday afternoon the new Legislature met officially for the first time, and the Duc d'Audiffret transmitted to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies the powers of the late National Assembly—that Assembly which, elected, as M. Boulé naively put it, in a day of dire misfortune for France, strove fruitlessly for five successive years to stem the current of popular opinion. It will be recollected how hard the Royalist fractions, which composed its majority, laboured to place the exile of Frohsdorf on the throne of his ancestors, or in default to invest the Comte de Paris with the regal succession; but it was all in vain; their efforts, far from resulting in the restoration of the monarchy, turning to the advantage of the Republic. With the view of facilitating the accomplishment of its designs the Royalist party passed numerous reactionary measures which will now, however, soon be repealed. For instance, the members of the new Legislature openly announce their intention of revising the existing municipal and press laws, and of repealing the Act regulating the liberty of upper-class education. The majority of both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are determined that the Republic shall henceforth be a reality. On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of nearly three hundred senators and deputies was held at Versailles, and, at the suggestion of M. Gambetta, the following resolution was voted unanimously:—"The senators and deputies assembled, preoccupied concerning the Ministerial crisis in which the country takes such a deep interest, declares that the support of the Republican majority in both Chambers will only be given to a compact Cabinet, resolved to govern the country in a firmly Republican sense, conformably to the spirit of the Constitution and the will of the nation." The voting of this resolution indicates that the new Legislature is opposed to the attempts being made to patch up the Ministry actually in power. Marshal MacMahon will consequently have to forego his preference for Orleanist advisers, and, as soon as the powers of the new Chambers have been validated, a frankly Republican Cabinet will probably be formed. The validation of the elections will probably last eight or ten days, although there are only thirty-five deputies and ten senators whose returns are challenged. Directly this operation is completed both Chambers will proceed to elect their Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier will probably be elected President of the Senate, and M. Jules Grévy President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A significant item of intelligence is that the Orleanist senators have formally declared that they do not intend to oppose the consolidation of the present régime any further. It is expected that the Orleanist deputies will shortly make a similar declaration. The latter were 120 in the defunct National Assembly; they are but thirty-five in the present Chamber of Deputies.

Lord Lytton, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, left here on Tuesday for Brindisi.

M. John Lemoine, the contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, was received last week as a member of the Academy.

The Seine is still swollen, but all apprehension of further damage has subsided. According to the latest intelligence, the Saône and Loire are subsiding to their customary levels.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, in opening the Parliament, on Monday, delivered a speech in which he stated that the condition of Italy is good, and that her relations with foreign States are perfectly friendly. He confidently expected that in the present Session a balance between the revenue and expenditure for the year would be established without increasing taxation. Signor Biancheri has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 172 votes out of 288. Signor Depretis, the leader of the Left, received 108 votes. Many members of the Left, however, voted for Signor Biancheri. The Chamber has elected Signori Correnti, Peruzzi, and Mancini to the three vice-presidencies. The full complement of secretaries and questors have also been elected.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Piedmont left Rome, last Saturday, for Russia.

The Italian Geographical Society held a farewell meeting, on Tuesday, in honour of the expedition about to start for Shoah and Central Africa. Prince Umberto, General Menabrea, and many distinguished persons were present.

The Court of Cassation, or Supreme Tribunal, has been opened at Rome with much ceremony.

## SPAIN.

It is announced from Madrid that King Alfonso will make his entry into that city some time this month, with the cannon taken from the enemy. The Royal troops in the north are said to be fraternising with the Carlists who have surrendered under the amnesty. Biscay and Navarre are to be occupied by General Quesada with a force of 45,000 men.

Reuter reports that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question put in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the British schooner which was recently boarded and seized by a Spanish guarda costa off Gibraltar, and recaptured, stated that he had made representations on the subject to the British Minister at Madrid, demanding satisfaction, and protesting against the contraband trade carried on by English vessels from Gibraltar.

## HOLLAND.

On Monday the Second Chamber rejected the International Sugar Convention by 56 votes against 17. In consequence of this decision the Government withdrew the bills it had introduced regulating the sugar duty.

An official despatch from Acheen announces that the Rajah of Pedir has made his submission to the Netherlands authorities.

## GERMANY.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin on Wednesday morning and breakfasted with the Crown Prince and Princess at their palace.

By permission of the Emperor William, the ribbons of the Order of St. George were, yesterday week, sent by the Emperor of Russia to be placed on the flags of the Emperor Alexander

Regiment of the Guard, of which he has been the commander for the last five years.

The next sitting of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet has been fixed for the 20th inst.

Judgment in the case of Dr. Brinckmann, Bishop of Münster, was, on Wednesday pronounced in the German Ecclesiastical Court, ordering him to be removed from his see.

The Second Chamber of the Saxon Diet has almost unanimously adopted a motion that the Government should refuse its assent in the Federal Council to any bill having for its object the acquisition of the railways, or a portion of them, by the German Empire.

In the Bavarian Diet, yesterday week, Herr Freitag, the leading member of the Ultramontane majority, stated that a want of confidence in the present Ministry still prevailed among that party; that they would, nevertheless, vote for the Budget in order not to put a stop to State affairs.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Empress of Austria took her departure from Vienna on Thursday week for England, going by the Western Railway.

Count zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, the new German Ambassador to Vienna, was received in audience by the Emperor last Saturday, and presented his credentials.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath the commercial convention concluded with Roumania was adopted. Numerous bills having been adopted, among them the bill relating to the taxation of stocks and shares quoted on the Vienna Bourse, the Minister-President announced the adjournment of the Reichsrath.

## RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, adjoint to the President of the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts, has been appointed president of the said academy.

M. Frish, member of the Senate, has been appointed to the post of Assistant to the Minister of Justice, vacant by the death of Privy Councillor Essen.

The incorporation of Khokand with the Russian Empire is officially announced; and the *Kouski Mir* of Saturday states that the Ministry of Finance has now under consideration a scheme for incorporating Nova Zembla.

The Siberia announces that the Governor-General of Western Siberia has dispatched an officer to Tomsk to select a site for the new Siberian University.

## GREECE.

The Queen gave birth to a daughter last Saturday morning.

## TURKEY.

Acting in accordance with the advice given by the Powers, the Porte has granted a complete amnesty to all insurgents returning to their homes, promising to supply them with materials for rebuilding their houses, and with grain for sowing; furthermore, all tithes will be remitted for one year, and all other taxes for a period of two years. Several of the chiefs of the Herzegovinian insurrection have issued a manifesto rejecting the reforms granted by the Porte, calling upon the Powers for the guaranteed independence of the insurgent provinces, and appealing to Serbia and Montenegro for assistance.

## EGYPT.

Some particulars regarding Mr. Cave's report on Egyptian finance are given. The document examines into the causes which have brought about the present state of things in Egypt; then refers to the possibility of combining and consolidating the whole debt in the event of British credit taking the place of Egyptian credit—a combination which Mr. Cave regards as impossible, owing to the action of other Governments; and, finally, suggests the conversion of the whole Egyptian debt into a seven per cent stock, which would give a surplus of more than two millions sterling.

## AMERICA.

Resolutions of impeachment against Mr. Belknap, Minister for War, were unanimously passed in the sitting of the House of Representatives yesterday week. The House Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, in carrying on an investigation, summoned Mr. Marsh, of New York, as a witness. He appeared on the 1st inst., and testified that he had paid Mrs. Belknap, the wife of the War Secretary, 10,000 dollars, in consideration of an appointment as post-trader at Fort Sill and several other frontier military posts, and that he also agreed to pay her 6000 dollars annually. Since then he had done so. This exposure was at once communicated to Mr. Belknap; but, before he could appear before the Committee, his wife waited on the members and admitted the truth of the statement. She said she alone was to blame, as the Secretary knew nothing about it. The Secretary afterwards stated that the charge was true, saying he desired to assume all the responsibility, not wishing it put on his wife. On Thursday week, at a special Cabinet meeting, Mr. Belknap tendered his resignation, the President accepting the House Committee's report. Speaking on the subject of Mr. Belknap's impeachment at a Cabinet Council held at Washington last Saturday, President Grant declared that he would shrink from no responsibility, and asked that the Attorney-General should at once commence proceedings against Mr. Belknap, Mr. Marsh, and all other persons implicated. Mr. Marsh has escaped to Montreal, and the proceedings are therefore delayed. It is said that Mr. Belknap cannot be convicted without Mr. Marsh's evidence. The Hon. Mr. Morrill having declined the post of Secretary for War, Judge Taft, of Ohio, has been nominated by the President to fill that office, and the Senate has confirmed the nomination. The removal of Mr. Evans, to whom the military tradership at Fort Sill was sub-let by Mr. Marsh, has been ordered by President Grant.

General Schenck's resignation has been accepted, and Mr. Richard H. Dana, jun., has been nominated to succeed him as United States Minister at the Court of St. James's. According to a report in the *New York Times*, President Grant requested General Schenck to resign "in compliance with a demand from the British Government for his immediate recall." The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously resolved to make no report respecting Mr. Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine until he has been heard in person.

The Senate, by 32 votes against 29, has refused to admit Mr. Pinchback, the coloured senator from Louisiana.

The House of Representatives has ordered an investigation to be made into the conduct of the whisky trials, in order to ascertain whether any officer of the Government unduly interfered with the prosecutions.

In the suit brought against William M. Tweed on behalf of the people of New York State, the jury have returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 6,537,117 dollars.

Mr. William C. Fox has been appointed United States Consul in New Brunswick.

By the giving way of one of the spans of a bridge near Harper's Ferry, a railway train fell through, and eleven persons were killed and six burnt. The Home for the Aged Poor at Brooklyn has been burnt. The charred remains of twenty persons were taken from the ruins, and thirteen are missing.

## CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons has rejected a resolution favouring protection by 119 votes against 64.

According to intelligence received at Bombay, the plague had made its appearance on the banks of the Euphrates.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., now her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the King of Bavaria, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal.

The re-marriage of innocent persons who have obtained divorces has been left optional with the Cape clergy by the synod of the Anglican Church which has been sitting at Cape Town.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation in London from the Imperial Government in Japan:—"A treaty with the Corea was concluded on the 27th of last month. Koroda Kiyotaka (the Japanese Envoy) has arrived at Samonosaki."

Treaties between Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay have been signed, and a readjustment of territories will be immediately carried out, the arbitration of President Grant having been accepted by the Argentine Republic in regard to lands lying between Pilcomays and the Rio Verde.

A memorial window and brass have lately been erected in the English church at Algiers, in memory of James Bruce, of Kinnaird, the celebrated African traveller, who occupied the post of Consul-General there from 1762 to 1765. It was at Algiers that he began the study of Oriental languages to fit him for his great journey in Abyssinia, and before starting he made extensive explorations and archaeological researches in the interior of that country, as well as in Tunis, the Cyrenaica, and the Pentapolis.

The first investiture of the new Japanese order was held at Jeddo on Dec. 31. The Emperor in person, as Grand Master of the Order, delivered the grand cordon to seven Princes of the blood. The whole Court attended the ceremony, which was accompanied by all the ancient pomp, in order to give it more significance. Hitherto the order has been conferred on nobody outside the Imperial family, and, unlike many European orders, it will, it seems, be distributed only very sparingly. It has been instituted for honouring merit, instead of the old Japanese custom of recompensing it by a title or gift of land.

News has arrived from Cape Coast to Feb. 7. The King of Ashantee paid another instalment of 500 ounces of gold on account of the indemnity on Jan. 24 to Dr. Gouldsbury, at Coomassie. The gold was sent under escort of Captain Baker to Cape Coast, but the money not being paid at the promised date, a fine was imposed of ten ounces. This was paid at once, but it turned out on examination that the gold was adulterated. Orders were then sent by the Governor that it should be replaced in five days by good gold. The King of Djuabin has arrived at Cape Coast, having been summoned by the Governor to be reprimanded for the late outbreak. He was arranging to settle in the Protectorate.

The Queen has appointed Extra Knights Commanders of the Star of India Major-General Samuel James Browne, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, President of the Stud Commission, and on special duty with the Prince of Wales; Major-General Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; and Surgeon-General Joseph Fayer, M.D., C.S.I., Honorary Physician to the Queen and Physician to the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint Companions of the said Order Philip Sandys Melville, Bengal Civil Service, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Baroda; Colonel James Michael, Madras Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of Madras Military Department; Captain the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, R.N., C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Captain Evelyn Baring, R.A., Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Equerry to the Prince of Wales; Major Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Cavalry, officer on special duty, Kashmir and Political Officer on the staff of the Prince of Wales; and Major Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, Madras Staff Corps, General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, and on special duty with the Prince of Wales, to be an Extra Companion of the said order.

Extensive improvements have been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company in their Folkestone station, and these were inaugurated on Saturday last. Passengers embarking for the opposite side of the Channel will, under the new arrangement, be able to step from the railway carriages upon the gangway of the steamer, as at Dover.

At the annual meeting of the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary, on Thursday week, it was announced that the firm of Messrs. J. Musgrave and Sons, engineers and cotton spinners, and a gentleman whose name was not divulged, had each offered to contribute £5000 towards the erection of a new infirmary. The latter donation is conditional upon a ward being provided for sick children. The committee of the institution were requested forthwith to adopt measures for the erection of a new infirmary.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy on Monday night, Dr. Stokes presiding, it was resolved by a large majority, after a long debate, to accept the Government scheme for establishing a museum of Science and Art in Dublin, on condition that their collection is kept apart and permanently maintained as a museum of our national antiquities, and that the Academy should not be subject, in the conduct of its affairs or the expenditure of its grants, to any control on the part of the Science and Art Department.

The Year-Book of Facts for 1875, edited by Charles W. Vincent, F.R.S.E., has recently been issued. Most readers will find matters to interest them in this book, which, in a concise way, presents, in classified succession, notes of the chief scientific and mechanical work done in the past year. It also gives, in extenso, many important papers—such as the admirable address to the British Association on solar research, by Professor Balfour Stewart; Dr. Tyndall's latest experiments on sound; Mr. Baillie Hamilton's string organ, with diagrams; Dr. Frankland on river pollution; M. De la Bastie's toughened glass; a review, with woodcuts, of Mr. Darwin's book on insectivorous plants; the latest news of the Arctic expedition; accounts of the transit of Venus; and Sir John Hawkshaw's address on the history of engineering. The abstracts of the researches of British and foreign scientific men, which constitute the main part of the volume, not only indicate the subjects of the papers, but follow the authors' text so as to enable experienced persons to repeat the experiments without referring to the original papers.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. George Critchett, F.R.C.S., has been elected ophthalmic surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital.

The Amphitheatre in Holborn was reopened last Saturday under its new title of the "Grand Central Skating Rink."

The new street from Charing-cross to the Thames Embankment is to be named Northumberland-avenue.

Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., has offered £1000 for the purpose of extending the embankment or tidal guide which has been begun outside the harbour at Poole.

Some hundreds of persons assembled on the Eton Brocas and Windsor Bridge last Saturday to witness the successful trial of Captain Pearce's life-saving dress.

Some of the unreformed Corporations, at whose expense Sir Charles Dilke amused the House of Commons last week, have protested, through their officers, against his statements.

The works of the late G. J. Pinwell, being exhibited at Mr. Deschamps's Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, will be sold at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, on Thursday next, March 16.

According to a return recently issued there are 340 coroners in England and Wales, and the cost of the coroners and the expenses of the inquests in the last year amounted to £82,538.

Mr. Coathupe, deputy chief constable of Manchester, was, on Wednesday, elected chief superintendent of the Bristol police force, at a salary of £500 a year. There were 121 applications for the post.

The statue of the Prince Consort in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park was unveiled on Wednesday without any public formality. Sir Thomas Biddulph, however, was present on behalf of the Queen.

A district representative meeting was held on Monday in the vestry-hall of St. Mary-le-Strand, at which it was resolved to memorialise the Board of Works against the proposed erection of a new Mint in the Savoy.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railway Company was held last Saturday, at which a committee was appointed to take such measures as may be deemed best for promoting the bondholders' interests.

On Wednesday evening the ninth annual dinner of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association took place at the London Tavern, Mr. John Snelgrove in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of over £2000 were announced.

The Royal Academy has elected the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Professor of Ancient History, in the room of the late Bishop Thirlwall; and Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, M.P., Antiquary, in the room of the late Earl Stanhope.

The collection of antiquities and works of art of the late Mr. Thomas Winter, of Teneriffe Park, Beckenham, have been sold by auction. A pair of vases, 18 in. high, fell to the bid of the agent of the Earl of Dudley for 7500 gs. The sale realised over £43,000.

The court of the Clothworkers' Company have voted a grant of one hundred guineas towards the funds of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners; and the Merchant Taylors' and Drapers' Companies have each granted twenty guineas to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb Church, Oxford-street.

Mr. C. J. Coles, chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum during the year 1875, was on Wednesday presented, at a dinner given in his honour, with a valuable service of silver, in recognition of his year as chairman of the institution, in which he had obtained for its funds £9448 17s. 6d., and in which also the allowances made to the inmates of the asylum had been increased.

The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge discussed, on Tuesday, a motion by Canon Girdlestone instructing the tract committee not to sanction the publication of any tract in which expressions borrowed from the Church of Rome are used or practices not authorised by the Prayer-Book are recommended. The previous question, however, was moved, and after a long debate carried by fifty-two votes to sixteen.

Dr. Frankland reports as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis during February that the Thames water contained much less organic impurity than that delivered in January. The Lea water supplied by the New River and East London Companies showed similar improvement, and had been as efficiently filtered. The Kent Company's water, derived from deep wells in the chalk, requires no filtration, and maintained its uniformly excellent quality.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., in presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, last week, called attention to the fact that they had lost a good deal in consequence of being obliged to follow the action of the Midland Company in the reduction of fares. The Great Western might retaliate on the Midland by reducing the coal rates in Derbyshire, but the policy of the company had never been that of injuring its neighbours.

The late Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., left to the Geological Society £2000 and the die for a medal to be cast in bronze, a copy of which and the interest of the sum to be given annually or from time to time, by the council of the society, as a mark of honorary distinction to some person or persons who shall be regarded as having aided geological science. The first award of the medal and fund has been made by the council of the society to Professor Morris, of University College, London.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of February) was 88,536, of whom 37,338 were in workhouses and 51,198 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 9790, 20,302, and 30,973 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 540, of whom 416 were men, 102 women, and 22 children.

Under the presidency of Lord Alfred Churchill, a well-attended public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, to protest against the rebuilding of the Knightsbridge Barracks on the present site. Lord Sandhurst, Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Lord Headley, and other speakers strenuously combated the various arguments used in support of retaining the existing site, and several resolutions in accordance with these views were carried.

The ceremonial opening of the new board school in High-street, Stoke Newington, took place on Monday evening, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed. The new building is situated nearly opposite the entrance to Abney Park Cemetery. It is set back some distance from the High-street, is three stories in height, and of handsome elevation.—Magnificent schools in connection with the board have been completed in Portobello-road, Notting-hill, and they were opened at a public meeting, held yesterday week, under the presidency of Lord Lawrence, the first chairman of the board.

The Earl of Derby was, on Wednesday, elected president of the Royal Literary Fund, in the room of the late Earl Stanhope; and Lord Carlingford and the Dean of Westminster were re-elected vice-presidents. The receipts for the past year, including a balance of £358, amounted to £2951, and the disbursements, including £2080 paid in grants, to £2711.

The annual soiree of the South London Branch of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb took place, last week, in St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Girls' School, Camberwell New-road, under the presidency of Rev. G. K. Flindt, the Vicar. Upwards of 300 deaf and dumb persons were present. Mr. Charles Rhind, the association's missionary for the district provided for them an excellent tea; the speeches delivered were interpreted to them, and they were afterwards entertained with an exhibition of dissolving views and some clever feats of legerdemain.

An illuminated address, in an elegantly carved oak frame enriched with silver-gilt mountings, was, on Monday, presented to the Duke of Bedford by the Market-Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Farmers' Association, setting forth their thanks to his Grace for the boon conferred upon them and the public generally by the recent covering in of a large portion of Covent-Garden Market, and expressing their hope that the Duke will be blessed with good health to witness the completion of the much-needed improvements so nobly begun. The testimonial was presented by Mr. E. Haward, president of the association, accompanied by some of its most influential members, and his Grace expressed himself much gratified at receiving such a mark of respect.

Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode presided, on Monday, at the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation, at the London Tavern. The report stated that elections upon each of the separate funds of the corporation (the Pension, the Almshouse, and the Orphan) had been held during the year, and there are now 101 pensioners, 24 inmates of almshouses, and 7 orphan children on the funds. The amount paid to pensioners had been £1505; allowances, &c., to inmates, £272; and maintenance of orphans, £181. The trustees and council, as trustees of the "Biggs Charity for Printers," had during the year disbursed the further sum of £500 in pensions to printers and widows. The number of candidates was still greatly in excess of the ability of the corporation to relieve. After the adoption of the report there was an election of thirteen pensioners.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that Signor Rossi will make his first appearance on the London stage about the middle of April as Hamlet; Macbeth and Othello will follow, and probably Romeo. Signor Rossi and his company will play at Drury Lane three days in the week for the greater part of the season. Signor Salvini will arrive in England in about six weeks, and will spend most of the spring and summer months in the provinces with his company. It is not yet decided whether or not he will give a few performances in London before commencing his provincial tour. Madame Ristori will appear in London about the middle of the season, and there is some reason to hope that before the departure of these three distinguished performers a few Shakspearean representations will be given in which Madame Ristori, Signor Salvini, and Signor Rossi will appear together.

There were 2504 births and 1544 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births showed an excess of 37, whereas the deaths were 117 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 80 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The deaths from whooping-cough showed a further decline from those returned in recent weeks, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 12. The fatal cases of measles exceeded the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths from scarlet fever differed but slightly from the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 18 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 4 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 622 and 458, further declined last week to 405, which were 7 below the average weekly number: 240 resulted from bronchitis and 104 from pneumonia.

On Thursday afternoon the freedom of the city of London was presented to the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, before a numerous company of the Common Council and their friends in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and the City Chamberlain made the presentation in an appropriate speech. The freeman's ticket was contained in a gold casket ornamented in enamel with the arms of the City and of the distinguished recipient, and engraved with an inscription setting forth the resolution of the Council. The top of the casket is rounded, and ornamented with a profusion of delicate goldwork, representing leaves, tendrils, and scrolls, and with the City supporters and motto in relief; and from its summit there springs a columned temple with a domed top, surmounted by the City arms in relief, and within it is enshrined a solid chased gold figure of Justice standing on a pedestal, inscribed with the motto "Clementia," in enamelled colours. The casket was manufactured by Messrs. C. Parnacott and Co., of 28, New Bond-street. The Lord Chief Justice said he accepted the gift as a testimony to the impartiality of the Judges. He spoke of the great and salutary improvement effected by the Judicature Acts, and dwelt at some length on the codification of our laws, which is the next great work of law reform before the country. In conclusion, he expressed his satisfaction that in the Alabama arbitration he had succeeded, at any rate, in vindicating the honour of this country.

The Birmingham Town Council has decided to erect assize courts for the borough at a cost of from £100,000 to £150,000.

Cardinal Manning has honoured Mr. E. W. Andrews, of Sussex-place, Onslow-square, with sittings for a portrait. The picture has been executed in the almost forgotten style of pastel-painting.

At a meeting of the Huntingdon Town Council yesterday week the Mayor stated that Mr. Dion Boucicault had expressed a desire to place a fountain on the market-hill, and restore the Grammar School building inside and out, as memorials to his son, who was killed in the Abbot's Ripton railway collision.

An Army circular issued from the War Office last Saturday, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, gives a list of prizes to be awarded for good shooting at target practice under new arrangements. The first prize is £20 and a silver medal to the best shot of the infantry of the Army; a second prize of £5 and a badge worked in gold to the best shot of every regiment or battalion of infantry consisting of not less than four companies; and other prizes varying in value from £2 10s. to £1, to be competed for by dépôt companies' marksmen, &c. Prizes will be given to the best judges of distances in each company of infantry and regiments of cavalry.

## LAW AND POLICE.

John Millar, one of the Lords of Session, has been appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Charles Neaves, resigned.

Vice-Chancellor Hall gave judgment, on Tuesday, in the case of "Beale v. Leslie," in which it was sought to establish a claim for a half-share in the profits arising from the public exhibition of Captain Boyton. His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff's interest was left undetermined, and he therefore dismissed the bill.

Mr. Justice Archibald and a jury in the Common Pleas Division have had before them a case in which Mr. Apps, a solicitor, is the plaintiff, and Captain Phillips, of the 4th Hussars, is the defendant. The action is upon two bills of exchange for £200 each, dated Sept. 1 last, and payable at one month. The bills were drawn by Mr. Percival, who, it was alleged, had kept a betting-office in Pantom-place, Haymarket, accepted by the defendant, and endorsed to the plaintiff. The defence was that the bills were given for money lost on bets upon horse-racing, that the plaintiff was solicitor to Mr. Percival, that the bills were given to him colourably and without value or consideration, and with notice of the circumstances, and that the plaintiff was suing for the benefit of Mr. Percival. The case was concluded on Tuesday, the jury, without retiring from the box, finding a verdict for the defendant, the Judge certifying for costs.

An action to recover damages for malicious prosecution was tried, last week, in the Queen's Bench Division. It arose out of money-lending transactions between the defendant and a Cambridge undergraduate, a minor at the time. Proceedings to recover a portion of the money lent having been successfully resisted, the defendant brought a criminal charge against the young man, alleging that he had falsely represented himself to be over age. There being no ground for such an allegation, the present action was brought. The jury, on Saturday last, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

Frank Ernest Mortimer, a man who described himself as a journalist and a leader-writer for English and American newspapers, was charged at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, with obtaining by false pretences a railway-ticket, value £1 9s., of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Henry Venner, a farmer, near Bideford, in Devonshire, and James Chappell, a butcher, of the same place, were, yesterday week, summoned at Guildhall for having sent to the London market a quantity of meat unfit for human food. Each of the defendants was fined £10, with three guineas costs.

Thomas Morton and his wife, cook and assistant cook at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, were on Wednesday re-examined at Guildhall, on the charge of stealing large quantities of food, the property of the institution, and committed for trial, in company with a man named Leadbitter, accused of receiving portions of the stolen property.

The eleven sailors of the ship Lennie, who are charged with murdering the captain and two mates upon the high seas, were again examined, last Saturday, before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street. Mr. Poland having made a detailed statement of the case against the prisoners, Constant van Hoydok, the steward, who was mainly instrumental in their capture, was called and examined. His evidence was a narrative of the whole proceedings, so far as they came under his observation, from the time of the ship's leaving Antwerp to its arrival at the Ile de Ré, where the prisoners were given into custody. The witness was highly complimented by Mr. Poland for the courage and sagacity he had shown.

David Deady, a letter-carrier, was charged at Marylebone, yesterday week, at the instance of the General Post Office, with being drunk while on duty, and not delivering the letters in his custody. He was fined £10 and 2s. costs for the first-named offence, and 2s. costs for the second, or in default of payment, to be levied by distress, six months' imprisonment.

Charged on a warrant by direction of Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, Augustus Catherell, a policeman of the T division, was sentenced by the magistrate at Westminster to ten days' imprisonment for having been found drunk and asleep on his beat.

John Clerk, carpenter, and William Johnson, alias Goddard, labourer, were brought before the magistrate at Westminster, on Monday, and committed to the Old Bailey for trial on a charge of uttering counterfeit coin.

In three cases which came before metropolitan police magistrates on Tuesday, fines of 40s. and costs were imposed upon persons for petty frauds upon railway companies.

Thomas Cookson, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, and Fanny Brady, a tailoress, living at Woolwich, were charged at Greenwich, last Saturday, with stealing an infant fourteen months' old. They were committed for trial.

Four of the East Retford election rioters were taken before the county magistrates, last Saturday, charged with assaulting Police-Constable John Barber in the execution of his duty at Blyth on the polling day. Each of the prisoners was fined 50s., and costs, or, in default, two months' imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Lush, at the Chester Assizes on Monday, sentenced a man named Lewis, convicted of passing a counterfeit florin, after previous convictions, to ten years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision.

Some revelations respecting the naturalisation of aliens, which are calculated to surprise the oyster-eating community, were made, on Tuesday, in a case which came before Mr. Recorder West, at the Manchester Quarter Sessions, involving a charge of theft against one Charles Smith. The prisoner was employed as oysterman at "The Manchester (Limited)," a restaurant below the Royal Exchange. On Jan. 18 he got £4 from the cashier to buy oysters, but absconded with the money. On his apprehension, a month later, at Harrogate, he denied the theft, and said he had left the place because he was disgusted at having to supply Dutch oysters as natives. The cashier and the manager of the restaurant admitted, under cross-examination, that it was the practice to put Dutch oysters into native shells and sell them under the pretence that they were native oysters. The profit on Dutch oysters was large, while that on natives was small, and oysters of the former class placed on native shells in the lower part of the premises made the customers think they were getting large natives. This trick, the manager stated, was not known to the directors. He was the responsible person, and "kept it quiet." It was done at the suggestion of the prisoner. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sent to gaol for six months. In passing sentence the Recorder expressed a hope that such tricks as the one which had been revealed were not universal.

Mr. R. A. Milner, chairman of the Keighley board of guardians, was yesterday week summoned before the magistrates of that town for refusing to have his children vaccinated. The Bench allowed a fortnight for compliance with the law.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT AGRA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"A very extraordinary, spacious street between Whitechapel Bars and the road to Mile-end." Thus wrote the accurate Hatton in the reign of Queen Anne; and to this "extraordinary, spacious street" did her Majesty the Queen make a triumphant progress last Tuesday. Although the east end of London is usually accounted an unfashionable locality, its *fasti* are by no means destitute of memoirs of Royalty. I have not been able to trace the legend attaching to the picturesque house, No. 76, hard by Butcher-row (is it standing yet?), the front of which bears (or bore) carved semblances of the Prince of Wales's feathers, the fleur de lys of France, the thistle of Scotland, and the portcullis of Westminster, with the initials "H. S." (Henry Stewart); but it seems certain that in the reign of James I. an illustrious visitor to that Sovereign, the Landgrave Maurice, lived in Whitechapel. The shadow of his Highness's name dimly survives in a public-house sign in the district, "the Grave Morris." The eastern extremity of the Whitechapel-road is, again, mournfully associated with an unhappy Queen Consort of England, Caroline of Brunswick. Do you remember Theodore Hook's wicked lines about the Scotch sympathisers with the injured Queen as they marched in procession to Brandenburg House?

Five hundred Mile-enders,  
Dressed up as Highlanders,  
Shiv'ring in kilts.

Curiously enough, the population of Mile-end saw the last of the Queen, so far as London was concerned. The funeral procession, violently diverted from the route which the Government of the day wished it to take, passed through the City, and so into Whitechapel, and, by Mile-end-gate, along the great Essex-road to Harwich.

To the little memoranda I set down last week concerning oysters please to add the curious fact that during the recent trial at the Manchester Quarter Sessions of a fraudulent restaurant waiter it transpired that the practice was beginning to prevail of supplying the public with Dutch oysters, which are served on "native" shells. Customers, it appeared, complained of the diminutive size of the indigenous molluscs; so the Hollanders were made to do duty as Britishers. Why not? This, I take it, is a case in which the time-honoured maxim, *Populus vult decipi: decipiatur*, holds good. It is to be hoped, however, that our purveyors will draw the line of their importations at oysters. Most persons certainly prefer Cambridge butter to the ingeniously sophisticated Dutch article known as "bosh."

Cerberus, according to Mrs. Malaprop, was "three gentlemen at once," and the Irish poet, puzzled to account for the conflicting dates of the birth of St. Patrick, observed that "no man has two birthdays except he was twins." I read in the *Paris Gaulois* that a telegraphic despatch has just endowed Sir Bartle Frere with duality, the distinguished Anglo-Indian mentor of the Prince of Wales being gravely set down as "Les Frères Bartle"—the Brothers Bartle. This is almost as good as the story of the emulator of "Jack Brag," who, boasting of his aristocratic acquaintances, mentioned that he had passed an evening in the society of two Bishops and two Lords. "There was the Bishop of Sodor and the Bishop of Man," said he, "and there was Lord Say and Lord Sele."

Yet another new club, the "Buckingham," now in process of establishment "for the accommodation of noblemen, officers in the Army and Navy, professional and private gentlemen who are anxious to join a first-class club with as little delay as possible," offers intending members the exceptional advantage and facility of a supply of "well-appointed broughams at a reduced tariff." The idea seems to me to be a very excellent one. We have been promised, time out of mind, improved brougham and cab companies; but these enterprises never seem to lead to any practical result. Meanwhile the existing hackney-carriages (hansoms excepted) are, as a rule, abominable; and a hired brougham is generally an abhorrent thing, stigmatised with shabbiness from the tires of its wheels to the paint on its panels, from the hat of its coachman to the tail of its horse. Really "well-appointed broughams," at a reduced tariff, would scarcely fail to be highly appreciated by those whom the lodging-house keepers term "club gentlemen."

Somewhere in Soho, I have been told, there is a paperhanger's shop where a purchaser of goods to the value of eighteenpence is presented with a glass of "cream of the valley," *par dessus le marché*, and so on in a *crescendo* scale. If you spend enough money you may be regaled with a gratuitous bottle of Clicquot; but, unfortunately, people are not always in want of paperhangings. According to the *Paris Figaro*, the proprietor of a large-linedrapery establishment in that city has hit upon a device as generously ingenious as that of the munificent paperhanger of Soho. This is the advertisement of the "Grands Magasins D."—"Liquidation sérieuse. For nothing. Every purchaser to the amount of fifteen francs will be presented with a portrait of himself, highly enamelled, and will be further entitled to a month's tuition on the pianoforte. Lessons of one hour's duration twice a week; and, if the professor sent does not suit, another will be supplied." To "adults who have never learnt to play" this offer should prove a "sweet boon."

Philologists, tell me, if you can, the unimpeachable derivation of the word "Shambles." The etymology thereof was hotly disputed the other day at a law suit in the Queen's Bench; and a learned counsel, Mr. Wills, cited the following authorities:—Latham's "Johnson's Dictionary," 1870: Shambles (A.S. *scamel* = dresser, table)—place where butchers kill or sell their meat; butchery. "Richardson's Dictionary," 1837: Shambles (A.S. *scamol*)—a bench, a form, a footstool. Hence our modern word of shambles, used as for the forms, stalls, or benches whereon butchers expose their meat—(Somner). "Wedgewood's Dictionary of English Etymology": Shambles (Lat. *scamillus*, dim. of *scamnum*)—a bench; It. *scabello*, old Fr. *eschame*, *eschamee*—a stool; A.S. *scamol*—a bench; Du. *schabelle*, *schaemel*—a support, trivet, stool. "Webster": Shamble (pl.)—the place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market. "As summer flies are in the shambles,"—Shakspeare. "Richardson" quotes "Dampier's Voyages," an. 1688, "As for horseflesh, I know not whether they kill any purposely for the shambles, or whether they only do it when they are not likely to live." Now, I have a great veneration for the lore of Dr. Latham; I bow (but not quite to the ground) to Dr. Johnson, I have a modified esteem for Richardson, a qualified regard for Webster, and a much higher appreciation of the really erudite and all but exhaustive Wedgewood. At the same time, I fail, as a rule, to believe in dictionaries; and my scepticism is based on the same reason which led Samuel Taylor Coleridge to disbelieve in ghosts. I have seen too many of them—I mean the lexicons. I cannot well see how a stool, a bench, or a dresser could become a convertible term for a slaughterhouse. To my mind, the process may have been easy by which the Latin *Campus Bestiarum*, whither cattle were conveyed from the Forum Boarium to be

slaughtered, was corrupted first into the Italian "*Campo di bestie*," next into the French "*champ de bétail*," and finally (about Chaucer's time) into "shambles."

Some little misapprehension, it would seem, prevails in literary circles as to the scope and leaning of Mr. Alfred Austin's "Human Tragedy," shortly to be published by Messrs. Blackwood. I think that I am right in mentioning that, fourteen years ago, shortly after the publication of his pungent satire called "The Season," Mr. Alfred Austin produced a poem with the title of the "Human Tragedy," with which our excellent friend Mrs. Grundy was but moderately pleased. This performance has long been out of print, and Mr. Austin's forthcoming "Tragedy" has nothing in common with its predecessor. Such a title, however, was far too good a one to be definitively abandoned. The action of the new poem, I am told, lies between the years 1857 and 1871; and the events narrated in the fourth canto take place in the midst of the frenzy of the Paris Commune. Finally, I am apprised that "The Human Tragedy" is nearly as long as "Paradise Lost." Are you terrified by this portentous announcement? I am not. I have read "Gorboduc," and I have got further in Guicciardini's "History" than the faint-hearted Italian criminal who broke down at the War of Pisa, and preferred being sent back to the galleys to Guicciardinising any longer.

I am sorry to hear not only that the Clarkson Memorial Fund, an engraving from the design for which recently appeared in this Journal, has not yet been erected, but that the project has not received from the public sufficient support to warrant even the commencement of Sir Gilbert Scott's beautiful design. Now, surely, when the Admiralty Slave Circulars are in every politician's mouth, and the hearts of the philanthropic classes are being stirred to an almost "Uncle Tom's Cabin" depth of sympathy with the enslaved and oppressed African, the movement in favour of a memento to the great pioneer of emancipation ought not to hang fire. Were I a publisher of a "serious" turn, I would help the good cause by issuing a reprint of Clarkson's "History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament"—a work second only to John Howard on "Prisons" in its absorbingly painful interest, its manly eloquence, its deep pathos, and its righteous indignation. The inscription to the book is in itself monumental. It is dedicated to William Lord Gonville, Charles Earl Grey, Francis Earl Moira, George Earl Spencer, Henry Lord Holland, Thomas Lord Erskine, Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Henry Petty (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne), and the Right Hon. Thomas Granville, as "nine out of twelve of his Majesty's late Cabinet Ministers, to whose wise and virtuous administration belongs the unparalleled and eternal glory of the annihilation (as far as their power extended) of one of the greatest sources of crime and suffering ever recorded in the annals of mankind. The descendants of most of these noble persons are yet among, and honoured among us. Noblesse oblige; and their active support and example should surely suffice to bring Englishmen to a proper sense of the nation's indebtedness to Thomas Clarkson."

"Atlas," in the *World*, lamenting that at the present moment "ladies of title seem to stand aloof from the republic of letters," mentions among the *grandes dames de par le monde* who were formerly the delight of the circulating libraries the names of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Lady Emily Ponsonby, Lady Rachel Butler, and Lady Strangford. Did not her Grace of Somerset, likewise, when Miss Sheridan, edit and illustrate a "Comic Annual," wellnigh as funny as Tom Hood's? Among living noble authoresses "Atlas" signalises Lady Diana Huddleston, Lady Herbert of Lea, and the Dowager Lady Lytton; and to these might be added the distinguished names of Lady Charles Thynne, and especially of Augusta, Lady Llanover, whose "Good Cookery"—from a Welsh point of view—is one of the most humorous, the most picturesque, and the most practical work on the culinary art that I have met with. It is as diverting as Dr. Kitchener, and quite as full of common-sense.

G. A. S.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

What is called "legitimate" racing does not begin until the Lincoln Meeting; but the Croydon Hurdle and Steeplechases, which began last Tuesday, are now of sufficient importance to deserve a word of notice. For some reason, the chase itself has declined in interest—perhaps there are few horses which can be found to gallop at the requisite pace over four miles of ground which, at this time of year, is generally heavy—but the hurdle race, run over the two miles and a quarter course, has for the last year or two proved exceedingly popular, and on this occasion no less than twenty competitors faced the starter. Opinions were extraordinarily divided as to the merits of the candidates—Leveret, Florinel, Castle Wellan, Ingomar, Clonave, Empress, Industrious, and Rope-dancer were all "certain to win," according to their trials, and many of the outside division were also backed for heavy sums, so that a more genuine race, in the best sense of the term, will hardly be seen this season. Ultimately the Irishmen, who have thrown several mains lately, proved again in luck, Ingomar winning in very easy fashion by many lengths. He is by Uncas (one of the best sons of Stockwell (from Wild Deer, so that he is excellently bred both for speed and jumping. As often happens, the Irish interests were divided, a large number of the Patlanders giving their adherence to the splendid but too heavily-weighted Clonave. After the race their faces were as long as those of the supporters of Honey-moon against Donald at Liverpool. The Steeplechase, on Wednesday, brought only a small field to the post, and was won by Shifnal, after a very pretty race home with Little Tom.

The University crews are progressing favourably in their training, in spite of the stormy weather, and the report from either seat of learning is of an encouraging character. Oxford has an exceptionally good crew; but we shall be surprised if Cambridge does not make a fair fight of it, as it is certain that their representatives are of a very different calibre from those who did battle last year.

At the moment of writing the indefatigable Weston is still pursuing himself round the track at the Agricultural Hall, in the extraordinary endeavour to walk 500 miles in six consecutive days. Up to Wednesday night at about eleven o'clock he had accomplished 237 miles, and looked like going on. Whether this walking wonder is a human being or a flesh-coloured automaton in trousers is not yet known; but, in any case, he has effectually disposed of all the Britishers who have ventured to try conclusions with him. At the same time, defeat in a contest of this sort is no disgrace, for the idea of spending a lifetime in solving the problem how to walk creation off its legs does not occur to everyone.

Thanks have been returned by Count Münster, German Ambassador in London, on the part of his Government, to Commander Rodney M. Lloyd, of the English gun-boat Bullfinch, for services rendered by his vessel to German subjects during the late insurrection at Bolivar.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Some very fantastic tricks were played by a section of the House of Commons one evening, or rather morning, lately. It chanced that the very last business on the paper was the nomination of a Select Committee to inquire into the position of certain functionaries called referees on private bills. Too soon the patriotic vigilance of Mr. Sullivan enabled him to spy a grievance against Ireland, for, whereas there were twenty-one members of the Committee, only two of them were Irishmen. Accordingly, that wonderful member, for he is wonderful, with the vigorous assistance of some of his compatriots, conspicuous amongst whom was Major O'Gorman, set in to object to every name. The process is to put each name separately and take a decision whether it shall remain in the list. Here was opportunity for endless divisions, and in due course names were put to the vote up to seventeen, and the Home Rulers invariably failed. In vain did Mr. Sullivan adjure, in vain did Major O'Gorman rage almost like Polyphemus in his frenzy, gradually the malcontents were reduced to three, and at last even Mr. Sullivan gave way, though "the Major" was true to the last; and at length the scene, which had ceased to be amusing and was only wearisome, dissolved, and at a quarter past four the Speaker was released from the durance vile to which he had been subjected for so many dreadful hours.

An effort on the part of a private member to obtain a uniform duty on wines, whatever their alcoholic strength, produced an interesting discussion, perhaps the most interesting feature of which was an unctuous avowal by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he is very fond of port wine, and an insinuation that if that liquor could be made cheaper and more accessible, personally he should be glad to increase his daily allowance. But though the country gentleman was but too prone to encourage the draught of that generous, ruby-coloured stimulant, under the influence of which our not too remote ancestors cultivated sentiments of loyalty to the throne, yet the Finance Minister must be firm, and not incur, not merely financial risks, but, perhaps, enmity in France, if that country found that it was placed in the same position as to the wine duty as Spain and Portugal.

Some people have been puzzled at the sort of irritability, and at the same time the reticence, which Mr. Disraeli exhibits whenever he has been asked what is the new regal title—*quid* India—which the Queen is about to assume. He has been even petulant when interrogated and asked for a categorical answer; and one evening he was curt, almost, rude, to Mr. Samuelson, in replying, or rather not replying, to that gentleman's question. One of the most offensive modes of replying is to repeat every word of the interpellation with the insertion of the word "not" in each section of it, and this the Prime Minister did on this occasion with positive harshness of manner. They do say that he is not without his troubles in the matter; that whereas the decision that the title should be that of "Empress" was adopted at once, and was held in favour to the last, by those whom it may be supposed most to have concerned, while that appellation is decidedly what the Americans call "unpopular." However, the secret came out on Thursday evening, and Empress it is to be.

Another puzzle, another eccentric enigma of great statesman, has been exercising the minds of such persons as such matters interest; and that is, why Mr. Gladstone should import all his fervour, his personal enthusiasm, into the case of Sir Daniel Lange. People ask why the ex-Premier should be so eager that the Government should interfere to compensate a paid servant of the Suez Canal Company for dismissal by his masters. Not even when Mr. Gladstone was insisting that the Helen of Homer was a lady who had always strictly observed the social proprieties, did he display more earnestness or more soul than he does now in this affair of Sir Daniel Lange. Again and again he has returned to the charge, and it would seem as if he was adopting a rôle once common in the House—that of advocate of an oppressed rajah or nawab who had got a grievance. Once in the course of the discussions on this subject—which, by-the-way, Mr. Disraeli seems rather to regard with contempt, or, at any rate, to pooh-pooh—people were struck with the indignant way in which Mr. Lowe spoke of the shocking immorality of publishing private and confidential documents which had got into the hands of a department of the Government. It was really delightful, in this sophisticated age, to find a veteran statesman so imbued with purity.

There is no doubt that Mr. Osborne Morgan has taken wise counsel with himself as to the conduct of the burials question. By bringing it before the House in a new form he has lent a new interest to it; while his mode of approaching it is also so novel that no one would have recognised the half-fiery, half-lachrymose, altogether nearly-ludicrous Welsh gentleman who used to try to bully Dissenters (deceased) into parish churchyards. Now it was shown that Mr. Osborne Morgan is an elocutionist of no mean order, and that the force of his arguments and illustrations—and some of the latter were forcible as well as quaint—was enhanced by the quiet voice and demeanour which he adopted. It was strange to observe that, in order that the audience should catch every word he said—which they were obviously anxious to do—recourse was had to the curt Parliamentary injunction of "Speak up!" The force of contrast could no further go, as between the Mr. Morgan of to-day and the raging Boanerges of last Session. It was expected that this discussion of the burials question would involve an ardent party struggle; but, in truth and in fact, there was little life in the debate. To be sure, Mr. Cross was early put up to try his glamour on the House; and he ended in a very decided declaration against all concession on the part of the Government. He is generally so smiling—smirking, perhaps, would be the more expressive word—and good-humoured, that it was a surprise that it seemed as if his blood was warmed, and that the very Liberal-Conservative Home Secretary should have lurking at his heart a touch of sectarian bitterness. Somehow, Sir William Harcourt did not appear to advantage. He is always sententious and pretentious; but his sententiousness and pretension are relieved with flashes of grim humour and powerful illustration which make him, if not exactly pleasant as a speaker, striking and desirable to listen to. Now his less happy qualities predominated, and it was apparent that he felt that his speech was not effective; and he seemed as if he curtailed it from its original proposed dimensions.

Something akin to a Parliamentary miracle occurred in this debate, for Mr. Leatham, who has been the spoiled child of the House, completely broke down, or rather broke himself down; for he too, finding that he was not merely not listened to, but apparently not recognised, truncated his speech to a mere fragment. The discussion took an odd turn, probably because there was no real life in it, for "little men" struck in where "big men" usually address the assembly; and it was after a speech of Mr. Watkin Williams that Mr. Disraeli, at a very early hour, sought to bring the debate to a close. He was not remarkable either in his doctrine or in the elocution which ought to have adorned his speech, but he was at least very plain in his declaration that as the demand for the burial of Dissenters in churchyards was a branch of a heretical organisation to overthrow the Established Church, it was his duty as the Court guardian of that institution to oppose strenuously the intrusion of a single Nonconformist into "God's acre."



## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was taken in Committee yesterday week, and, after some discussion, passed through that stage.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell moved, on Monday, for copies of the firm of the Porte relating to reforms, and of the Austrian Note by which it was followed, and the Earl of Morley asked the Government to add to them the reply of Ministers to Count Andrassy's Note, and the other communications to which it had given rise. The Earl of Derby stated that the British Government had given general support to the Andrassy Note, and had, with some reservations, urged its acceptance on the Porte; but beyond this no pledge had been given, and they were free to act as they might think right according to their duty and the urgency of the circumstances. He did not object to the motion before the House, and would consider whether the other papers asked for might be produced. The two bills providing for the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal were brought up from the Commons and read the first time.

Earl Granville made a personal statement on Tuesday, in reply to Mr. Disraeli's introduction of his name into the controversy on the publication of Sir D. Lange's letters; and Lord Derby offered some remarks on the precise sense in which the words "private and confidential" are regarded at the Foreign Office. Lord Cardwell, presenting a petition from certain Protestant Dissenting Ministers praying for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Slave Circulars, opened what proved to be a long debate, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, Lord Derby, Lord Coleridge, Lord Lauderdale, and Lord Hatherley took part. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On Thursday the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Exchequer Bonds (£4,080,000) and the Consolidated Fund (£4,080,000) Bills. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Hertford, and Earl Beauchamp. The Crossed Cheques Bill and the Marriages (St. James's, Brixton) Bill passed through Committee. The University of Oxford Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Marquis of Salisbury, caused considerable discussion, and protracted the sitting of their Lordships to a later hour than usual. The bill was ultimately read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hardy explained with great clearness, on Thursday week, his military policy for the present year. That policy is one of comparatively small and gradual improvements, and not one of grand changes or additions. Hence he had to go into considerable detail. He concluded by moving a vote of 132,884 men, being 3603 more than last year. Mr. Pease moved as an amendment to reduce the number of men by 10,000, his reason being that the expenditure was not needed by the state of Europe or the circumstances of the times. Sir Walter Barttelot, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Colonel Naghten, and Colonel Leigh having made some remarks, Mr. Sullivan said that if England could only enlist the Irish national feeling on her side there would be no need to haggle over 2d. a day more or less. Mr. Holms moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion, after some hesitation, was in the end agreed to. Some discussion arose upon the motion by Lord G. Hamilton for the second reading of the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill. Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment that it was inexpedient to pass the bill, as it would throw an additional and unnecessary charge upon the revenues of India. Lord G. Hamilton explained that the simple object of the bill was to enable the Secretary for India to secure proper legal advice. Upon a division the second reading was carried by 151 to 41.

The House was engaged yesterday week in considering a motion of Mr. Osborne Morgan laying down that, the parish churchyards of England and Wales having been by the common law appropriated to the use of the entire body of the parishioners, it is just and right, while making proper provision for the maintenance of order and decency, to permit interments in such churchyards either without any burial services or with services other than those of the Church of England, and performed by persons other than the ministers of that Church. On the part of the Government Mr. Cross opposed the proposition, while it was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Hartington, and others, and assailed by numerous foes, of whom Mr. Disraeli was the chief. On a division, the numbers were 248 for Mr. Morgan's motion, and 279 for Government.

The subject of the Suez Canal came up under various phases on Monday. Sir H. Wolff gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen with the object of securing the neutralisation of the canal. Mr. Monk gave notice that he will ask the Government whether Sir D. Lange's letters to the Foreign Secretary were marked "private and confidential," and whether it is usual to publish such letters without communicating with the writer. Mr. W. Cartwright and Sir John Lubbock had questions on the paper relating to the foundation of the rumoured proposal that the Government had been requested to appoint a Commissioner to co-operate in controlling the proposed National Bank of Egypt. Mr. Disraeli, answering Mr. Cartwright, said it was true that such a proposition had been made; but upon inquiry it turned out that the step, if adopted, would involve commercial relations between "the contemplated institution" and the British Government, and the invitation was therefore declined. If there had been a proposal to send out a commissioner to receive certain branches of revenue and apply them to the reduction of debt, "it might," the right hon. gentleman added, "have received our consideration." This supplementary remark subsequently served as the text for a vigorous speech from Mr. Gladstone, and led to a lively debate. The Speaker having reported the circumstances under which the House was counted out on Saturday morning, and Mr. Disraeli having undertaken to bring the subject of "spying strangers" definitively before the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Exchequer Bonds (£4,080,000) Bill, and explained its action in respect of paying off the purchase money of the Suez Canal shares. After some words from Mr. Dodson, Mr. Gladstone rose, and, dismissing in a few words the bill before the House, proceeded to consider what he called "the appalling scheme" adumbrated by the Premier. He traced the imaginary Commissioner step by step in his supposititious errand, and showed into what difficulties he would draw the Government and the country. Reverting next to the letters of Sir Daniel Lange, the right hon. gentleman suggested that the Government should use that "commanding influence" in the affairs of the Suez Canal Company which they were alleged to have acquired by "the remarkable purchase" of shares, and obtain the reinstatement of Sir Daniel Lange. Mr. Disraeli protested against "this criticism at considerable length of a purely imaginary scheme." Mr. Gladstone had asked for information respecting arrangements alleged to have been made by Colonel Stokes and M. de Lesseps in respect of surcharges on the canal. On this point Mr. Disraeli "declined to satisfy the right hon. gentleman's curiosity," and thought he was unnecessarily alarmed about Sir Daniel Lange. That gentleman had made no communication to the Govern-

ment, and had preferred no claim for assistance. If and when he did, his representations should be listened to with interest and attention. As for the letters which had been published in the Bluebook, they were inserted, not by inadvertence, but after due deliberation, and before the papers were issued a copy had been submitted to Earl Granville. The Marquis of Hartington pointed out that if, as a matter of course or of courtesy, a copy of these papers had been sent to Earl Granville, it did not follow that his Lordship had given any opinion upon them, or in any way sanctioned their publication. Mr. Disraeli explained that he had only meant to intimate that Earl Granville had had the opportunity of objecting. Mr. Lowe, taking up Mr. Gladstone's point, urged the Government to let the country and the world see a little proof of the great influence they had acquired over the affairs of the Suez Canal by obtaining the withdrawal of Sir Daniel Lange's dismissal. The bill having been read the third time, Mr. Sullivan interposed, and said that when the proper time came he should be prepared to show that M. de Lesseps had not acted out of spite or personal pique. The twin bill, the Consolidated Fund (£4,080,000) Bill, was read the third time, without opposition. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved an amendment to the effect that the interests of the nation do not demand an increased expenditure on the land forces. The hon. Baronet's points were quickly taken up, and much enjoyed, particularly his reasoning with right hon. members on the front Opposition bench that they "couldn't go to the country on Sir Daniel Lange," and had therefore better turn their attention to reducing the military expenditure. On the division the resolution was rejected by 192 votes against 63. The debate on the Army Estimates was resumed in Committee, and carried on for some hours in the presence of from twenty to thirty members. Ultimately Mr. Pease withdrew his motion to reduce the number of men by 10,000, and the vote was agreed to; together with that of £4,722,200 for pay, allowances, and other charges for the land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India. Votes were also agreed to of £49,200 for Divine service in the Army, £27,900 for the administration of military law, and £262,400 for medical establishments. Progress was reported upon the vote of £672,000 for the militia. A conversation arose upon the second reading of the Telegraphs (Money) Bill. In reply to Mr. Goschen and Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. W. H. Smith explained that the object of the bill was to enable the Government to raise a sum of £500,000 to pay the awards which had been given in the case of the claims of the railway companies. He hoped, but could not say absolutely, that this sum would provide for all outstanding claims. The total capital account for telegraphs now stood at £9,250,000. The bill was read the second time.

Tuesday's sitting was principally occupied with motions relating to the duties on wine and railway passengers. The former was negatived without a division. Mr. Serjeant Spinks, calling the attention of the House to the manner in which the railway passenger duty injuriously affects the interests of the railways and the public, moved that, in the opinion of the House, the railway passenger duty ought to be reduced at an early date, with a view to its ultimate repeal. Mr. Rodwell moved as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the present law relating to the railway passenger duty, and especially as to its effect upon the working of cheap trains. After considerable discussion a Select Committee, according to the terms of Mr. Rodwell's motion, was agreed to by 137 votes against 23. The Municipal Officers' Superannuation Bill was thrown out by 38 votes against 68.

The House was occupied throughout Wednesday afternoon by a discussion on a Scotch Game Law Bill, introduced by Mr. M'Lagan. The main principle of the measure was that it established the right of the tenant in game, unless it were specially reserved by the landlord, in which case the damage to the annual crops was to be fixed at a certain sum, and if that sum were exceeded, the tenant might sue for compensation. The bill was received with general favour, no member having even placed a hostile amendment on the paper. In the course of the debate, however, Lord Elcho interposed, and, whilst declaring he had no antagonism against the bill, moved its rejection, undertaking to withdraw his amendment if Mr. M'Lagan would promise to cut out of his bill a section which Lord Elcho affirmed interfered with the freedom of contract between landlord and tenant. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, speaking on behalf of the Government, supported this suggestion, observing that if Mr. M'Lagan would agree to cut out this section the Government would not object to a second reading, on the distinct understanding that the bill would be further amended in Committee. The intrinsic value of this concession was further reduced by the friendly recommendation to withdraw the bill which the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, in concluding, addressed to Mr. M'Lagan. This proposal and suggestion were alike rejected, and, on the House dividing, the second reading was carried by 172 votes against 150. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and other members of the late Ministry voted in the majority; Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cross, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, and other members of the Government voted against the bill. Sir John Hay was amongst the many Conservatives who helped to bring about the Ministerial defeat. Sir E. Wilmot moved the second reading of the Homicide Law Amendment Bill, which was opposed by the Attorney-General. The debate was adjourned. The Partition Act (1868) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee; the Epping Forest Bill was read the third time.

On Thursday, Mr. Disraeli in moving the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill, said he declined to answer the question put to him the other day by Mr. Samuelson, because he thought it was unfair and improper; first, because it asked for a statement as to which he could not then have offered arguments, and not because it involved an interference with the Royal prerogative. With regard to the title of Empress, it had been objected that it was clothed with base associations, and symbolised conquest made and retained by the sword; but he reminded the House of instances in which there were no such associations. He denied that the Imperial title was superior in dignity to that of Queen—the case of Peter the Great of Russia, who changed the title of Czar to that of Emperor. The amplification of titles was no new thing—it pervaded all ranks of persons by whom distinctive titles were possessed. It had been said that the title of Empress was un-English, but he asked in what sense it could be so termed. Spenser had dedicated his great poem, "The Faerie Queene," to Elizabeth, on whom he bestowed the title of Empress. He was now in a position to inform the House that the title her Majesty would assume if this bill were passed would be that of Empress, and the style of the new title would run thus:—"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith and Empress of India." It had been complained that in adding this title to those she at present possessed, her Majesty was not treating with due consideration the inhabitants of the colonies, but they should recollect that the colonists were Englishmen, most of whom went to the colonies simply to acquire wealth that

they might come back to England and spend, and they were perfectly satisfied with their existing position in relation to the Sovereign. He also pointed out that the new title would be received with acclamation by the people of India, and he earnestly appealed to the House to pass the bill without division, so that the Indian population might feel that there was a sympathetic chord in England which they had managed to touch; while, in Europe, the supposition that the English people were not deeply conscious of the importance of the Indian Empire would be avoided. Mr. Samuelson denied that there was anything unfair in his question, and complained of the discourtesy with which he had been answered by the right hon. gentleman. He argued that it was impolitic to alter her Majesty's title as proposed, and controverted the assertion that the change would be agreeable to the princes and people. He contended that the alteration of title now proposed was a gratuitous act on the part of the Government; and, believing that the country ought to have time to consider the matter, he therefore moved that the debate be adjourned. Sir G. Campbell thought it would have been a wiser course to have made the Indian title conformable to the opinion of the English people, who were satisfied with that of Queen. Mr. Neville Grenville supported the bill. Mr. Gladstone remarked that this was a question which could not be settled by any majority, and that the loss of the bill by an adverse vote would be fraught with serious consequences. He should not, therefore, take the responsibility of opposing or dividing the House upon the measure; but he was strongly of opinion, mindful of the delicacy and gravity of the question, that it had not been sufficiently considered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. The debate was continued by Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Smollett, Lord Hartington, and Dr. Kenealy. Mr. Samuelson then expressed a wish to withdraw his amendment; but, several hon. members having objected, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 284 votes against 31. On the question "That the bill be now read the second time," another division was challenged, but, on the House being cleared, the motion for the second reading was agreed to without a division. The Committee on it was fixed for next Thursday. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Beresford, M.P. for Southwark, presented the prizes won by the members of the 23rd Surrey, at their headquarters, Lower-road, Deptford, on Wednesday week. The Colonel said it gave him great pleasure to present the prizes. He would be happy to give five guineas as a prize to be shot for by the corps next year. The Gomm challenge cup was taken by Sergeant J. A. Smith, the Oak challenge cup by Private J. Serle, and the inter-corps challenge cup and first battalion prize by Captain F. J. Sweeting.

The presentation of prizes won during the past year in the various competitions of the Hon. Artillery Company took place on Thursday week, at their headquarters, in Finsbury, the successful members receiving the rewards of their skill from the hands of the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. The principal winners, as they received their prizes, were loudly cheered. The chief winner was Private Wace, who in addition to carrying off the badge as "best shot" in the regiment, secured the prize presented by the Prince of Wales (Captain General of the regiment) and five other prizes. He was also successful in taking the bronze badge of the Middlesex Rifle Association for third place; the gold badge, for best aggregate of the county meetings, being taken by Ensign Munday.

During last week the E and H companies of the 36th Middlesex competed for their quarterly challenge badges at Wormwood-scrubbs, with the result that Sergeant Auley is the winner of the former and Private McKellar of the latter.—At the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, yesterday week, the E company of the 36th Middlesex held their annual ball. A large company was present, and the whole proceedings were a great success. A pleasant episode in the entertainment was the presentation at the supper-table of a silver cigar-case and fusee-box, subscribed for amongst the members of the company, to Captain Nuite, who has commanded the company since its foundation.

The South London Rifle Club held an assault of arms at the Horns Assembly-Rooms, Kennington, yesterday week. There was a large attendance of visitors.

At the annual meeting of the London Volunteer Royal Naval Brigade, last Saturday—Lord Ashley, commander of the brigade, presiding—a resolution was passed declaring it to be indispensable to the efficiency of the corps that a large ship should be placed at its disposal.

Frederick Lightfoot, late a sergeant of the 16th Middlesex, was summoned at the Brentford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, for unlawfully refusing to deliver up a challenge cup, value £35, the property of Captain Peake, the commanding officer of the corps. The evidence showed that the cup was presented to the corps in 1862, the conditions providing that it should become the absolute property of any member winning it three years in succession. The defendant won the cup in 1873 and 1874, and on Sept. 24 last, the day appointed for the annual competition, again obtained the highest score. Sergeant Mills, however, came on the ground late, and, saying it was too dark to see the targets, obtained permission to shoot on the following day. He then made a higher score than Lightfoot, and the cup was awarded to him. The defendant, however, refused to give it up, and was dismissed from the corps, the present proceedings being instituted to recover the cup. Lightfoot argued that he was entitled to the cup, as other men continued defendant to deliver up the cup or its value. Notice of appeal was given.

The members of the 19th and 36th West York held a competition for a series of prizes, at Doncaster, on Tuesday week. The conditions were ten shots at 500 yards, Wimbledon 1875 targets; and the principal winners were:—Private Scott, 41; Private Newsom, 37; Private Froggatt, 35; and Private E. Cooper and Colour-Sergeant Wright, 34 points each. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors, on Friday night, in the Rotherham Drill-Hall.

Captain Tinkler, R.N., of Woolwich, has been elected Governor of Worcester County and City Prison, in the room of Mr. B. Stable, who retires after forty years' service. There were 130 candidates.

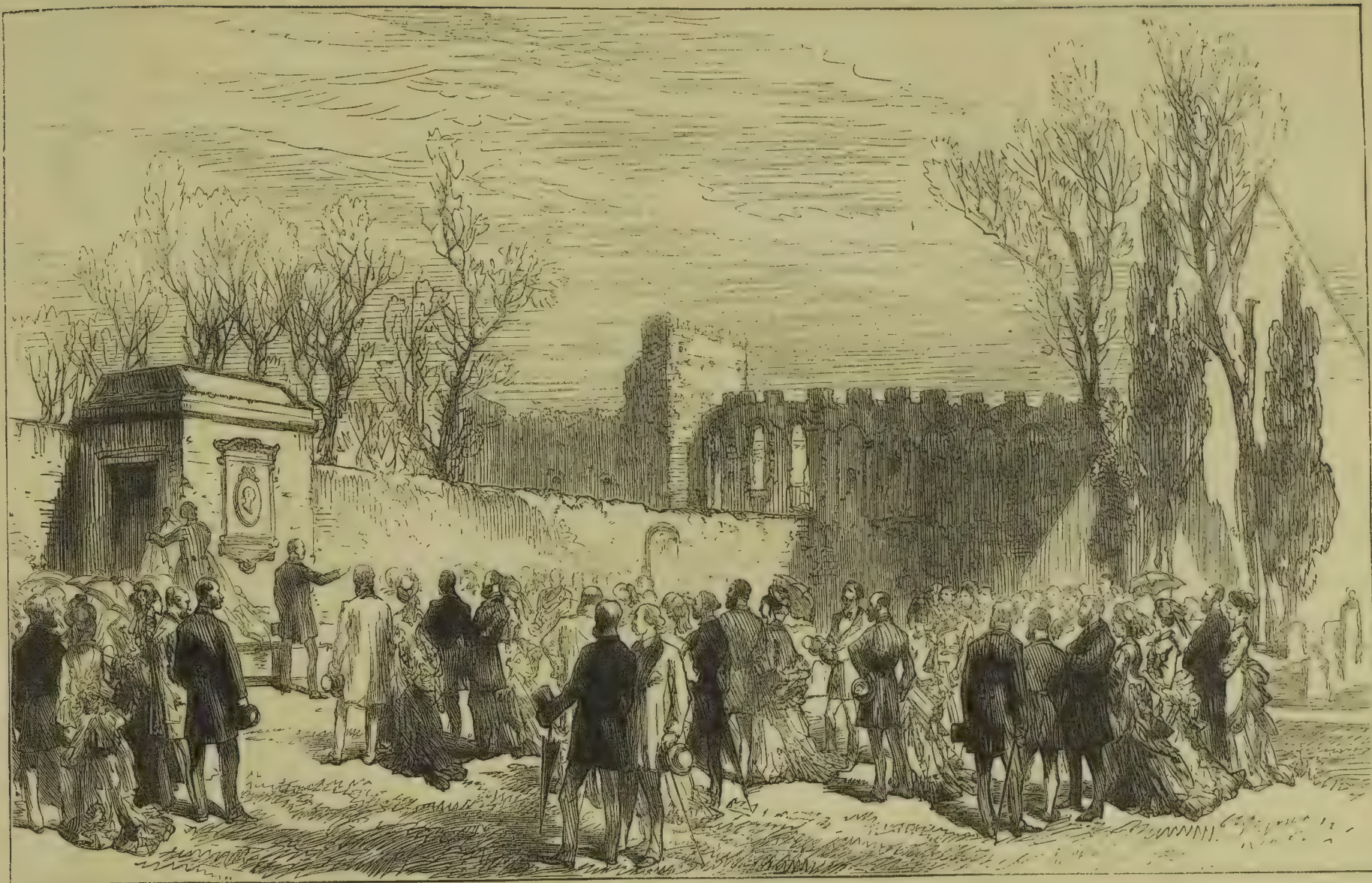
According to the annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, which was issued yesterday week, the number of men who joined the service during last year was 18,494, as against 20,640 in 1874. There has consequently been a falling off in the numbers raised in the past year to the extent of 2146 recruits, as compared with 1874, and the Army in the aggregate is now 897 men below establishment. No special reason is assigned for this, except that there was a good demand for labour, and that the rate of wages obtainable was high in comparison with the pay of the soldier.





THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MALAYS OF PERAK: OFFICERS' QUARTERS, CAMPONG BOYAH.





UNVEILING THE MEMORIAL TABLET OF KEATS IN THE ENGLISH CEMETERY AT ROME.

## THE MEMORIAL OF KEATS AT ROME.

In the Number of this Journal for Aug. 28 last year appeared an Engraving of the simple tomb of John Keats, as lately restored or repaired, in the well-known Protestant cemetery at

his sympathy with their purpose. He stated, further, that the committee have nearly £60 in hand; and this they now propose to make the nucleus for what may be sufficient to pay for a marble bust, to be erected in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. To this end Sir Vincent Eyre asked those present to aid him in raising the requisite subscriptions for the completion of the bust. He expressed the conviction that there would be no difficulty in obtaining permission to place it in that little corner of the Abbey where it had a claim to stand among the other portraits of England's greatest poets. That day (Feb. 23) had been chosen for uncovering the medallion under the supposition that it was the anniversary of the poet's death; but an error had inadvertently been made, for he now saw upon the tombstone that Keats died on the 24th. He regretted that the faithful friend, Joseph Severn, who had watched night and day by the poet's bedside, who had supported him in his arms as he breathed his last, and who had tenderly laid him where they were standing, was unable to be with them.

Of the number of persons present, American as well as English, whatever their rank or talent, they were but, as Mr. Severn expressed it, "loving pilgrims." The medallion is placed upon the pilaster of the small arched gateway spanning the fosse which surrounds the old cemetery. The grave, it has

been stated, is close to this gate, and as the spectator stands before the tombstone he has the newly-erected portrait immediately on the left. It is sculptured on a rectangular slab, and is surrounded by a circular wreath, beneath which are



THE LATE GENERAL SIR H. TAYLOR, G.C.B.

Rome. The poet was there interred fifty-five years ago, on Feb. 24, 1821. A memorial tablet, containing an excellent medallion portrait of Keats, has now been affixed to the wall at the entrance of the cemetery, very near the grave. This is the work and free gift of Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor; but General Sir Vincent Eyre, with the co-operation of two or three ladies, one being a near relation of Sir Bartle Frere, another being Miss Sarah Clark, an American lady artist, had collected the sum needful to put the grave in order. Mr. Joseph Severn, late British Consul at Rome, who will always be remembered as the generous and devoted friend of Keats, and who nursed him through his last illness, still lives at Rome, in the eighty-second year of his age. Our present illustration shows the company of English and American ladies and gentlemen assembled, on the 23rd ult., to see the medallion unveiled. Mr. Severn's health did not allow him to be present, but Sir Vincent Eyre read a letter from him, expressing



SHRINE OF THE PARBUTTY TEMPLE AT POONAH.



THE LATE DR. H. GAUNTLETT.

inscribed the following lines, forming an acrostic on the poet's name:—

Keats! if thy cherished name be 'writ in water,'  
Each drop has fallen from some mourner's cheek:  
A sacred tribute, such as heroes seek,  
Though oft in vain, for dazzling deeds of slaughter.  
Sleep on! not honoured less, for epitaph so meek!

As a work of art the medallion does great credit to the sculptor, who has given his work in homage of the poet's genius, and Mr. Severn, who alone is able to judge of the likeness, pronounces it to be an excellent portrait. The mask from which it was made was taken from Keats's face while living and before his illness commenced, by his friend Haydon the painter. The body of Keats was one of the last laid in the old cemetery, which is entirely separated from the one now in use. At that time it was an open field, without protection of any kind, set apart as a burying-ground for Protestants. It is close to the ancient wall of Rome, and the sepulchral pyramid of Caius Cestius rises behind.



## THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

Some Illustrations have already been given of the joint military and naval forces, under command of Major-General Colborne, C.B., and Captain Alexander Buller, R.N., going up the Perak river, in the Malay peninsula, to punish the murderers of the late Mr. Birch, the British Resident among the Malay tribes of that region. The Maharajah Lela, the chieftain at Passir Sala, who is responsible for the crime, and by whom it was probably instigated, has been driven from his own place far up the country; and the town of Kinta, the capital of the whole territory, was captured by the British forces in December. In addition to the sketches made by Major Nichol, R.A., which were engraved for a recent publication, we are favoured with some taken by Sub-Lieutenant Holme, commanding a portion of the force upon the line of route across country from Laroot to the Perak river, at Qualla Kangsa. They show the Gapis stockade, at the entrance to the pass through the hills, and the Campong Boyah stockade beyond the same pass, with other views of the country, and of Qualla Kangsa and the river. The one which we now present is that of the officers' quarters at Campong Boyah.

## THE LATE GENERAL SIR H. TAYLOR.

General Sir Henry Taylor, G.C.B., who died on the 9th ult. in the ninety-third year of his age, entered the military service of the East India Company so long ago as 1798. As a lieutenant in the 10th Madras Native Infantry he fought under Sir Arthur Wellesley at the battle of Assaye, in 1803, and there received two wounds; but was again engaged, in the same year, at Argaum and the siege of Gawilghar. For his part in these three actions he received a medal and clasps. He was afterwards appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and was also employed in the Commissariat. He was promoted to be captain in 1807, major in 1817, and lieutenant-colonel in 1825, when he took the appointment of Town Major at Madras. In 1828 he obtained the command of the brigade and fortress at Vellore, with temporary charge of the centre division of the Madras army. In 1832 Colonel Taylor was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, with the command of the northern division of that army, which he held during five years. He was actively employed all that time in suppressing rebellions in the Vizagapatam, Kimmedy, and Ganjam districts, with a force of which more than fifteen regiments formed part. He was thanked in general orders on five different occasions, and further, on relinquishing the command. General Taylor returned to England at the end of 1837. He was nominated C.B. in the following year, K.C.B. in 1862, and G.C.B. in 1873. Lady Taylor, a daughter of the late Captain T. Maughan, was married to him in 1812, and survives her husband. He gave six sons to the Indian service. Three of these are now living, Mr. G. N. Taylor, late of the Madras Civil Service; Captain Ralph Taylor, formerly of Mysore; and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was wounded in the mutiny at Allahabad, and was aide-de-camp to the late Lord Mayo. Of the other sons, Colonel Charles Taylor, formerly paymaster at Bangalore and Madras, died in 1868; and Lieutenant James Taylor, of the 9th Madras Infantry, a very gallant young officer, was killed in the Burmese war of 1854. Three others of the General's nephews are also in the Indian Civil Service, holding important posts. Sir Henry Taylor was the oldest of British Generals.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

## THE LATE DR. H. J. GAUNTLETT.

This accomplished musician, whose death we noticed last week, was the son of a clergyman, the Vicar of Olney, Bucks, and was educated for the Church, but did not take holy orders. He contributed, however, to the services of the Church by doing a great deal, in several different ways, for the improvement of its music. As an enthusiastic amateur, and admirer of the compositions of Sebastian Bach, he undertook, in 1827, the office of organist in St. Olave's Church, Southwark. He was, at another period, organist to the late King of Hanover. Finding great defects in the organs then in use, he studied their construction, and became an authority upon that subject. There was a protracted controversy between the advocates of the old G organ and the new C organ; but the success of those built on the latter principle by Mr. William Hill, under Dr. Gauntlett's superintendence, at length decided that they should be the approved model. Among the most notable examples were those of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Christ Church, Newgate-street, one or two at Manchester and at Liverpool, and that of the Townhall at Birmingham. Dr. Gauntlett next devoted his efforts to reforming the old hymn tunes, and was editor of the musical part of many excellent collections of hymns, both for the Established Church and for Dissenting congregations. He was the author, too, of many original and beautiful compositions—anthems, hymn tunes, and Church Psalmody—which are marked by great refinement and true devotional feeling. He was possessed of distinguished literary attainments, which were for many years directed to the elevation and advancement of his art; in private life he was esteemed alike for his extensive and varied information and for his kindly and genial bearing. He was, at the

time of his death, organist to the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The degree of Doctor in Music was conferred upon him by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1842. Dr. Gauntlett leaves a widow and several children, three of whom are daughters, with very slender provision. Some of his friends have determined to make an appeal to the public, in the hope that this provision may be increased. The church and chapel congregations, in London and elsewhere, which enjoy, twice every Sunday, the benefit of his labours, may well be invited to help his family in their sudden bereavement.

Our portrait of Dr. Gauntlett is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: The preparations for the fancy ball to be given on Monday next by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Georgina Hamilton, acting for the Duchess of Abercorn, are in a state of forwardness. His Grace will appear in the costume of Charles I., as represented in the Vandyke pictures. The ladies of the Viceregal household will adopt the dress worn in the time of Marie Stuart. Character quadrilles have been organised, under the care of the Marchioness of Drogheda (a selection of Shakspearean figures), Lady Listowell appearing as Portia. Lady Olive Guinness will have a Venetian quadrille. Mrs. Henry Roe has chosen characters from the Waverley novels. Mrs. Chaplin, wife of Colonel Chaplin, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, a corps raised in 1688, will have a quadrille in the military uniform given to the regiment by James II. Lady Michel, wife of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, will illustrate the Eastern question. About 800 have been invited.—The Lord Lieutenant's second Levée, on Tuesday, was well attended.

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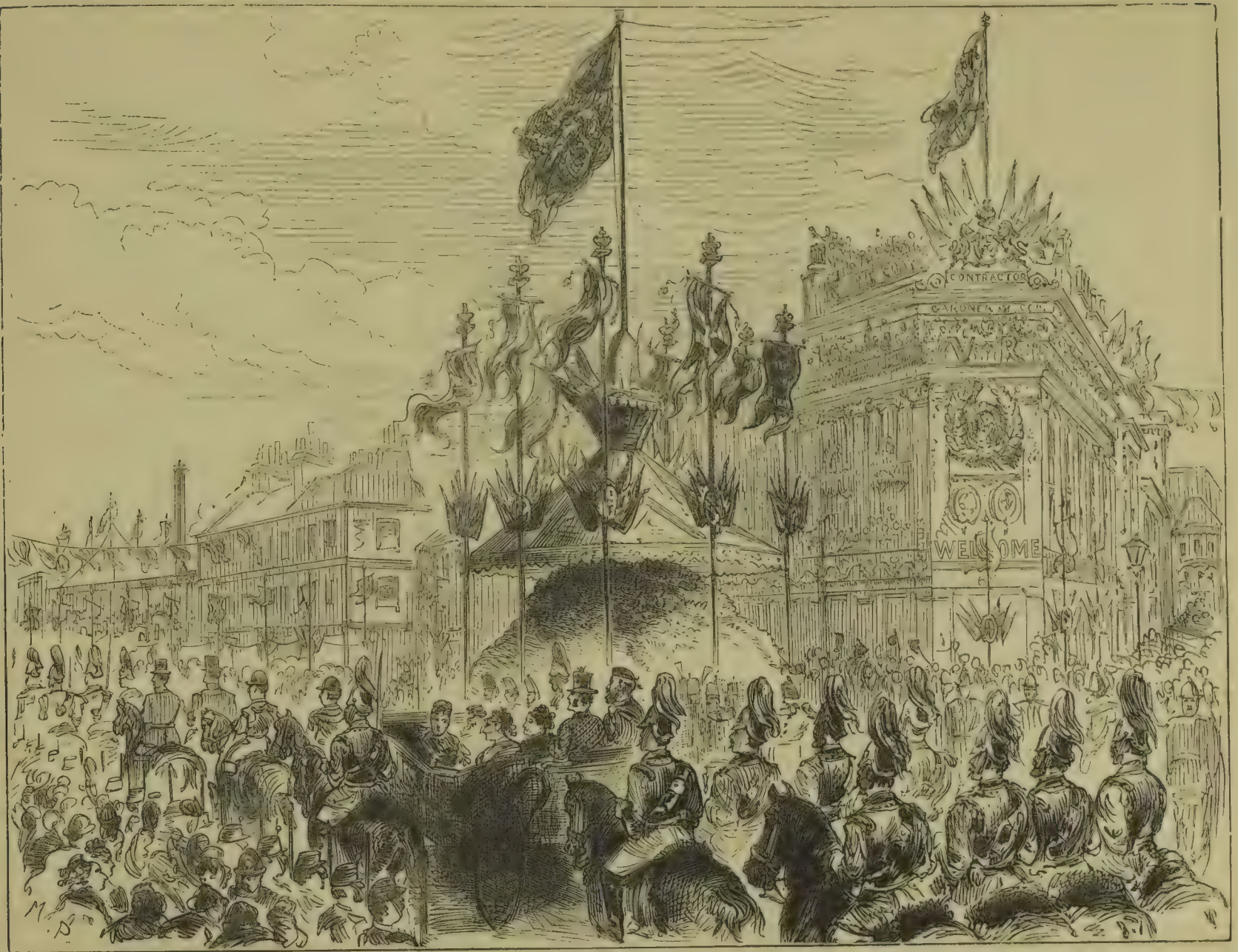
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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EAST END OF LONDON



TROPHY IN WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.



## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO WHITECHAPEL.

Her Majesty went on Tuesday morning, as previously announced, to open the new wing of the London Hospital buildings in Whitechapel-road. It was a high festival for the East-End of London. Great preparations had been made along that part of the route beyond the Mansion House, but more especially in Aldgate and Whitechapel. On the balcony in front of the Mansion House shrubs and evergreens were placed, which were set off by flags and scarlet cloth. The decorations of Messrs. Mappin and Webb's premises, at the angle of Queen Victoria-street and Cheapside, and a trophy of flags and scarlet cloth erected in front of the portico of the Royal Exchange, gave this central site a very gay appearance. In Cornhill the principal decoration that caught the eye was the inscription "God Save the Queen" in large gold letters on a crimson ground, on the premises of Messrs. H. S. King and Co. In Leadenhall-street, where a committee had been at work, there were festoons of flags of all nations at short intervals hung across the street, and some of the houses were handsomely decorated. Aldgate pump was entirely cased in a crimson covering, with trophies of flags at the corners. At Aldgate Church, where many flags were displayed, tiers of seats to accommodate several hundred persons had been erected. Here the children of the ward schools sang the National Anthem as the Royal procession passed. From this point to the hospital the decorations were profuse. On each side of the roadway Venetian masts had been planted, covered with red cloth, and bearing shields and small trophies and flags. These masts were connected along nearly the entire route by festoons of flags. The row of butchers' shops on the southern side of the road, a little beyond the Minorities, were adorned with broad strips of crimson cloth at the top of the shop-fronts. At the City boundary a large triumphal arch, forty feet high, spanning the roadway, had been erected. It was handsomely decorated with flags, and bore on the Aldgate side the inscription, "Welcome to our Queen," and on the Whitechapel side, "God be with you." The obelisk at the junction of the Whitechapel and Commercial roads was entirely surrounded by a large pavilion containing a mass of shrubs and evergreens, and in the centre was a trophy surmounted by flags and other decorations with a high mast, from which the Royal standard was run up on her Majesty's approach. Our illustrations show the arch and the trophy, which were the work of a committee. The larger portion of the houses in Whitechapel were decorated with flags, scarlet cloth, and mottoes. The word "Welcome" occurred repeatedly, sometimes with the addition of "Come again," and "Thanks for this visit." Some mottoes expressed the opinion of some of the East-End people on the question of the Royal title. One read "Queen and Empress," and another, "Welcome to the Empress of India." Other inscriptions were of an excessively loyal character, such as "A long reign to the House of Brunswick," "A great Queen, a good woman, and a fond mother," "Welcome, Victoria, friend of the afflicted," "Our blessings follow thee," "Welcome, England's mighty Queen, Victoria," or "The poorest district, but the richest in affection."

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, and Lady Waterpark, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past eleven in an open carriage. It was preceded by three other carriages, in which were the equestrians, the lords and ladies in waiting, the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse, General Sir Thomas Biddulph, and General Ponsonby, of the Royal household. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards formed the escort. The route from Buckingham Palace was along the Mall of St. James's Park, through the Horse Guards, by Whitehall-place to the Victoria Embankment, along the Embankment to Blackfriars Bridge, thence by Queen Victoria-street to the Mansion House, and from that along Cornhill and Leadenhall-street to Aldgate. The whole way through these streets was lined with a large concourse of spectators. The weather was unsettled, gleams of sunshine alternating with slight showers of rain. As her Majesty passed along the Victoria Embankment at half-past eleven the sun shone out brilliantly, but was soon again beclouded. The Embankment and the bridges across the river were thronged with spectators, as well as the piers and the boats, the parapets at the stations, and the walls of Somerset House. Where the crowds were most dense the cheers were most hearty. There was no attempt at decoration until the Royal Hotel at Blackfriars Bridge was reached; there the windows were draped and occupied. At the north end of the bridge a body of the 20th Hussars was stationed; from this point the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the City and Metropolitan police kept the line. The band of the Scots Fusiliers took up their position at the southern end of Queen Victoria-street. From the *Times* office in that street, the offices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other buildings, floated lines of flags. Outside the Mansion House station and at the north end of Queen-street some of the Life Guards held the ground, with the band of the 20th Hussars. At the side and in front of the Mansion House was another body of Life Guards, who kept the thoroughfares converging at that point. The summit of the steps at the Mansion House was occupied by a large company of ladies. In front of the Royal Exchange the steps were densely packed. The Life Guards extended from the statue of Wellington to the east end of the Royal Exchange building. The Prince of Saxe-Weimar was in chief command of the troops; Colonels Henderson and Fraser having charge of the police arrangements.

The Queen passed along Cornhill at twelve o'clock through dense masses of people, who had come out of the Stock Exchange and other places of business to greet her Majesty. At this point the loyalty of the City was manifested by enthusiastic cheering. The onward progress of the Royal carriages was announced by the pealing of bells from tower after tower; while the corps on duty, assuming for once the privilege of the old trained bands, displayed their colours and rolled their drums within the City limits. The strains of "God Save the Queen," played by each band in succession as the regiments "presented arms," were followed by cheers that, growing faint now and then, were renewed with double vigour as the carriages came within sight of some fresh point. The children seated in front of the church at Houndsditch rose and sang the National Anthem as the Queen passed. Bowing with evident gratification at the warmth of her reception, her Majesty, by whose side sat Princess Beatrice, passed slowly along, and the cheers seemed to increase as she neared the eastern boundary of the City, and emerged from the narrow streets into the broader thoroughfare of Whitechapel.

The Queen looked in very good health and high spirits, and engaged in a work which completely enlisted her sympathies. She wore a rich black silk dress trimmed with fur, and a black velvet mantle, and muff to match, trimmed with silver fox. A black bonnet, with white flowers, and a white ostrich feather, completed her Majesty's costume. Princess Beatrice was

dressed in a happy combination of brown and cream colour. Over the brown silk dress, made with heavy kilted flouncing, was an over-dress or paleot of soft cream-coloured silk, with a delicate wavy pattern just visible upon it, and trimmed with brown ostrich feathers. Her Royal Highness wore a brown bonnet to match the dress, trimmed with silk of the same hue as the paleot.

The sides of the broad thoroughfare, in Whitechapel High-street and Whitechapel-road, were crowded with an immense multitude of people, who hailed the Queen's passage amidst them with the heartiest acclamations. This part of the route was kept, in succession, by the Honourable Artillery Company, under Major Burgess, the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Volunteers, under Major Richards, the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, under Colonel Comyn, and the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, under Colonel Sir T. Fowell Buxton. The Grenadier Guards were on duty close to the London Hospital, as a guard of honour, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton.

Her Majesty arrived at the London Hospital soon after twelve o'clock, entering the forecourt by the western gate. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the hospital, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the vice-presidents and treasurer of the hospital, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department were in waiting to receive the Queen. Among those present, in addition to the gentlemen already named, were the Duke of Westminster, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Marquis of Hertford, Mr. Colman, M.P., Mr. Whalley, M.P., Dr. H. Davies, Mr. T. B. Curling, Mr. Luke, and a large number of supporters of the hospital. Two bouquets were presented to her Majesty and the Princess when they entered the building by Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. St. Quentin. The arrangements within the pavilion were admirably made, and its light and tasteful decoration and the dresses of the large number of ladies added not a little to the brilliancy of the scene. A procession was at once formed, and the Queen was conducted through two of the wards of the new "Grocers' Company's Wing" to the pavilion, in which a chair of state had been placed on the centre of the platform. Immediately on the entry of the Royal party the National Anthem was sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Lawler, accompanied on a harmonium by Mr. C. S. Jekyll. The address of the governors was then presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, as president, and in this document special stress was laid upon the almost unparalleled response which had been made to the appeal for funds for the enlargement of the building, resulting in a subscription of £90,000, of which £20,000 had been presented by the Grocers' Company, in acknowledgment of whose gift the wing had been named after the company. Having graciously received the address, the Home Secretary presented to the Queen Mr. E. H. Currie and the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, chairman and deputy-chairman of the house committee, and Mr. Thomas Fowell Buxton, the treasurer, who had the honour of kissing hands. Other representatives of the hospital, including Mr. Coope, M.P., and Mr. Osgood Hanbury (vice-presidents), Dr. Andrew Clark (senior physician), Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (senior surgeon), Mr. W. J. Nixon (house governor), Mr. Charles Barry (architect of the new wing and of the Alexandra wing), and the secretary, Mr. A. G. Snelgrove, and the representatives of the Grocers' Company were also presented to her Majesty. This portion of the ceremony being completed, the Bishop of London, who wore his episcopal robes and the hood of his degree, said several prayers on behalf of the donors and staff of the hospital, and for the Divine blessing upon the efforts made within its walls for the relief of the sick and suffering, and a hymn written by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon, was sung by the choir to the late Prince Consort's chorale, "Gotha." After the building had been declared to be open by Mr. Secretary Cross, who stated that he made the announcement by her Majesty's gracious command, the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the blessing, and the short but impressive ceremony was brought to a close. Cheers were then given for her Majesty, who stepped from the dais to the platform, and bowed to the large assembly. As the National Anthem was played by the band the Royal party left the pavilion, the Queen was conducted to her carriage, and left the building amid cheers.

The Queen passed along Cornhill on her return at one o'clock, when the thoroughfares were as densely thronged as before, and the greeting was equally cordial. Passing along the Embankment, where crowds had remained, her Majesty proceeded through the Horse Guards and St. James's Park to Buckingham Palace.

## THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The London Hospital for the reception and relief of sick and wounded seamen, manufacturers, labourers, women, and children, was instituted in November, 1740, a few years after Guy's, and centuries after the ancient foundations of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas. Its first president was Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, who was succeeded by William Duke of Devonshire. The presidents since then have always been of Royal blood, and in 1750 his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge succeeded his father in this honourable post. The endowment of the hospital produces in rents and dividends secured upon Government and real investments £14,000 per annum, and in 1874 the Hospital Sunday Fund contributed £4000 more. But the expenditure of the institution is £37,000, and it always has to make a large yearly collection. The thickly-peopled neighbourhood of Whitechapel and Poplar continually supplies more patients than the hospital can take. The accidents treated in one recent year amounted to 11,000, and 70,000 cases in all came upon the books. In these circumstances, it was, in December, 1872, resolved to appeal for £100,000 to build a new wing for 200 more patients and for the general maintenance of the hospital. The committee determined not to build till this amount was collected; but the Grocers' Company offered £20,000 on condition that the hospital should build its new wing at once. The expense of construction has been £30,000, and meanwhile the hospital has had to be maintained. Canvassing for the remaining £80,000 went on vigorously, and £70,000 more was collected. Within the last few days the Grocers' Company have voted another £5000, raising their donation to the munificent sum of £25,000 in all. The last addition to the hospital was the Alexandra wing, begun in 1864 in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Both the Alexandra wing and that which was opened by the Queen on Tuesday were built by Mr. Charles Barry, the architect of the new Burlington House and of Dulwich College. They are perfectly simple buildings in brick, the material of the rest of the hospital. The new wing has no ornament but a cornice and strings of brown Portland stone. Its regular three-storied height is broken only by two towers, one for supplying water, the other for ventilation. These rise at the south end of the wing, and are not visible from the Whitechapel-road; for the wing has in its ground-plan the shape of the letter L, and is partly in the main road and partly in East Mount-street. In preserving the original character of the building Mr. Barry has been perfectly successful; but the interior construction is very different

from that of any building of the eighteenth century. The staircases are fireproof throughout, of iron and stone, the handrail alone being of wood—mahogany stained black. The floors are fireproof, with iron beams and concrete. The 200 patients are distributed in twelve large and five small wards or galleries, and in the two wards of the new building beds for forty-eight patients have been placed. The Grocers' Wing will not only give this accommodation for patients, but for seventy nurses. A nurses' home has been built close by it, with a general dining-hall for the attendants on the sick, and with a sleeping-room for thirty-four of them. Accommodation is also provided for nurses in training, and for probationers who may rise to the higher rank of sisters, to direct the nursing. There is a separate staircase in the Grocers' Wing for the nurses who attend upon erysipelas patients, and they have rooms and corridors locked off from the others; but, in general, the new wing communicates with the old by wide passages on each floor. In the centre of the building stands a thick wall, which parts off two "fronts;" of these one, the outer front, looks to Whitechapel-road or East Mount-street; the other, or inner front, is lighted from the courtyard. In the thickness of this middle wall rise all the flues, and all the fires thus find exit for their smoke. The ventilating flues rise from floor to floor, growing larger as they reach the top; at the topmost floor they are combined in a capacious horizontal flue, which widens in its turn as it runs along under the ceiling, and bends round the East Mount-street front to the tower. The tower is lined with steam-pipes, the heat increasing towards the top, so that a draught is created through all the flues which can be regulated as desired. This is not the only arrangement for ventilation. The windows are fitted with Elsley's patent; they have also a rack to admit air either at a point on a level with the sill or just above the floor. The ingenious system devised by Mr. George Jennings of inclosing the circular smoke flue in a square ventilating flue, so that the air heated by the smoke flies upward with it but not in it, is also fitted to the wards. The cookery is done by gas. We learn that the 600 patients, the 110 attendants, and others in the hospital have all been provided for in cooking by Leoni's patents at the cost of 6s. 8d. in gas per day. The hospital authorities state that they have made a saving of between £400 and £500 a year in the waste of meat alone, without reckoning the economy of fuel and labour, by the use of this apparatus during the past two years. It is supplied by Messrs. S. Leoni and Co., of the Adamas Works, St. Paul-street, New North-road.

The new wing will raise the ordinary number of patients to 800—a number which, in urgent times, will probably be exceeded, but which in itself exceeds the capacity of any similar institution. The medical school has 130 pupils. The medical staff is twenty-eight in number; it comprises some names most honourably known in medicine and surgery. Since the date of its Royal charter (in 1740) the hospital has afforded relief to nearly 2,000,000 persons.

We have copied an old Engraving of 1753, dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, then President, which shows the aspect of the London Hospital at that time. The road to Bow was then through open rural fields, where flocks and herds were accustomed to find pasture; and there were seemingly one or two mounds or banks of earth, at the side of the road, which must have been levelled for building in later times.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

As the Royal Italian Opera will be, of our two great establishments, the first to reopen, it is natural that the programme of the forthcoming performances at that house should be the earlier to appear. Mr. Gye's prospectus, just issued, confirms the announcement which we made some weeks ago, that the new season of his management will begin on Tuesday, March 28; the opera promised for the occasion being Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell."

The list of engagements opens with the all-important name of Madame Adelina Patti. This great artist and Mdle. Albani will again shine as stars of the first magnitude; and Mdle. Thalberg is to follow up the career which opened so brilliantly for her last year, when she made her first appearance on any stage with a success that was very remarkable in one so young and inexperienced. Mdles. Marimon, D'Angeri, and Bianchi; Mesdames Saar and Scaldi, and other well-known names, are again in the list of soprani and contralti, four ladies being announced to make their first appearances in England. These are Mdles. Rosavalle, Emma Abbott, Proch, and Eva de Synnerberg.

The tenors include, as last year, Signori Nicolini, Carpi, Bolis, Bettini, Piazza, Pavan, Marino, De Sanctis, Sabater, &c., besides M. Capoul (transferred from Her Majesty's Opera) and two new-comers—Signori Tamagno and Gayarre—the appearance of the latter, however, being announced doubtfully.

In the list of baritones and basses we miss the name of M. Faure, but recognise again those of Signori Graziani and Cotogni, M. Maurel, and Signori Bagagiolo, Capponi, Ciampi, Tagliafico, Ragner, &c., in addition to whom we are promised the first appearances (in England) of Signori Conti and Monti, and (in London) of Signor Medica. Signori Vianesi and Bevnigani are again to be the conductors; and Mr. Carrodus will still be principal first violin and soloist. The orchestra and chorus are stated to have undergone some changes in their personnel, the results of which remain for after consideration. The subsidiary military band will be under the direction of Mr. Smythe, of the Royal Artillery; Mdles. Travelli and Girod will reappear as principal dancers, with the addition of Mdle. Bertha (a first appearance here); M. Desplaces retains his position as stage manager (in which he replaced the late Mr. A. Harris early in 1873); Messrs. Dayes and Caney again bestow their artistic skill on the scenic department; Mr. Pittman continues his valuable co-operation as organist; and other offices are also efficiently filled, as heretofore.

Verdi's "Aida" and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" are announced among the probable productions of the season—the chance of realisation being strong, as Madame Patti is set down for the principal character in the first (the exclusive right of performance in England having been secured by Mr. Gye) and Mdle. Albani as the heroine in the other. Revivals of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" (the latter with Mdle. Thalberg as Adina) are also mentioned with a promise that "three at least" of these four works shall be given. Let us hope that both the two first-named operas will be forthcoming. Verdi's latest stage composition has a special interest, as involving some change of style; and it moreover offers ample scope for that scenic splendour and display of pageantry which are peculiar to Covent Garden Theatre. Wagner's work is even more calculated for success than his subsequent "Lohengrin;" the enthusiastic reception of which during last year's season of the Royal Italian Opera (with the memorable performance of Mdle. Albani as Elsa) would augur well for the result of the first stage presentation here of "Tannhäuser," which has, perhaps, more of the elements of permanent popularity than its successor.

The attraction exercised by "Lohengrin" last year will, of



course, lead to repetitions of the opera during this season, in alternation with selections from the vast previous repertoire of the establishment.

The second concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's new season (the first of the two extra performances) took place yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme was characterised as "Gems from the oratorios and other sacred works"—the selection having consisted of detached pieces, solo and choral. In the latter, the fine singing of the choir was admirably displayed in extracts from Handel and Mendelssohn. The solo singers were Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Miss Wilhelmine Gips (a débutante); Mr. Shakspeare and Mr. Patey. Of Miss Gips we must take a future opportunity to speak, as she was evidently embarrassed by extreme nervousness. Orchestral pieces were contributed by a well-selected band. Another of Mr. Leslie's extra concerts took place last Thursday evening—too late for our notice until next week. The programme was of very high interest, having comprised Mendelssohn's noble "Antigone" music (given with full orchestra and a large chorus of male voices), and Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Herr Joachim.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a work of much interest—an orchestral adaptation of Schubert's great pianoforte duet in C major, op. 140. This fine composition is symphonic in form and treatment, and it has been so skilfully scored by Herr Joachim as to have the effect of having been originally intended for the shape in which he has rendered it. The result is a welcome addition to the collection of grand symphonies. It was magnificently played. The great violinist just named was heard in Beethoven's concerto and in unaccompanied solos, his playing having presented the same high qualities as on previous occasions. The programme also included Mendelssohn's overture to "Son and Stranger," and Rossini's to "The Siege of Corinth," and vocal pieces contributed by Mdlle. Gips and Mr. G. Fox.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Alexandra Palace are maintaining their interest under the energetic and skilful direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill. Last week's programme comprised Haydn's fine symphony in D (No. 2 of the Salomon set), Gade's charming cantata "Spring," for four solo voices, orchestra, and pianoforte; a new overture, by Mr. H. C. Banister, entitled "From Sorrow to Joy," Beethoven's choral fantasia (with Madame Viard Louis as pianist); and various miscellaneous pieces, including part-songs by the choir. The solo vocalists in Gade's work were Misses Ellen Home and Hélène Arim, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Frederick Archer having sustained the pianoforte part.

The third concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society took place on Saturday last, when the performances were given in aid of the funds of the London Hospital. Special interest attached to the concert from its having been understood to be the last occasion upon which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh would join the band before his departure from England. The programme comprised several familiar orchestral works, a clarinet solo by Mr. Beddome, and vocal pieces by Miss Roberts, Mr. Edward Gordon, and Mr. A. D. Scales. Mr. Mount conducted.

The London Ballad Concerts were resumed this week, when, among other eminent vocalists, Madame Antoinette Sterling was engaged, being her only appearance at these concerts during the present season.

The last of Mdlle. Krebs's two recitals was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when the programme consisted of a highly-interesting and varied selection of pianoforte music in the old and modern schools.

Miss Catherine Penna's second concert, with a musically illustrated lecture on "Elijah," was given at Langham Hall on Thursday to an appreciative audience.

Mr. Ernst Pauer is giving a course of six lectures on the "History of the Literature of the Clavecin and Pianoforte, from the earliest till the present time," at the South Kensington Museum, on Saturday afternoons, at three o'clock. The first was given last Saturday.

Handel's "Samson" was announced by the Sacred Harmonic Society for yesterday (Friday) evening, with the additional accompaniments of Sir Michael Costa, who, it was hoped, would be sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness to conduct the performance.

St. Patrick's Day (Friday next) is to be musically celebrated, at St. James's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, by concerts of a distinctly national character.

M. Paque, the well-known violoncellist, died on Thursday week. The deceased artist had been for many years held in high estimation as a skilful solo player, and a valuable orchestral performer.

The Earl of Kintore, Sir James Matheson, Sir Titus Salt, Sir Peter Coates and Co., Messrs. Brown and Polson, Mr. A. Moncur, Mr. H. B. Muir, Mr. J. P. Spencer, and others, have given scholarships for the midsummer term of the newly-incorporated Tonic Sol-Fa College. In the seventeen years before the incorporation of this college 150,000 certificates of various degrees of musical knowledge have been issued; since the incorporation, last midsummer, the work of the officers at Plaistow has increased more than 50 per cent. But the usefulness of the movement is constantly hindered by the want of trained teachers. The adoption of the plans of the college by the school boards of London, Glasgow, Birmingham, and many others, necessarily raises the demand for such teachers; and it is therefore proposed to hold a midsummer term of six weeks' daily study, more with the view of making teachers than exccutants. During this term lessons will be given on the art of teaching, the training of voices, English composition, elementary musical composition, pronunciation and elocution in singing, sight-singing, musical form, pianoforte and harmonium. The teachers will include Mr. Curwen, Mr. Proudman, Mr. McNaught, R.A.M., Mr. H. Fisher, Mus. Bac. Cantab, the Rev. E. P. Caichmille, M.A., and others. Dr. G. A. Macfarren has consented to be the examiner in composition, and Mr. Brinley Richards in pianoforte-playing.

A Companionship of the Bath has been conferred upon Mr. C. Rivers Wilson, for his services at the Treasury, and also as Comptroller-General in the National Debt Office.

Yesterday week Mr. Ernest Seyd gave an address at the Society of Arts, in which he dealt with the fall in the price of silver, pointed out its consequences, and glanced at the means by which these might possibly be avoided.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod concluded its two days' meeting at Rhyll, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire and Mr. M. Roberts. The latter, in the course of his address, urged the desirability for the formation of a central permanent committee to arrange the constitution of the Eisteddfod on a similar principle to the British Association. The chief prize for choral competition was won by a local choir; for musical composition by Mr. John Thomas, Llanwtydy; and several prizes were awarded for compositions in poetry and prose.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### THE EDENTATES AND MARSUPIALS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., began his seventh lecture on the Vertebrated Animals, on Tuesday week, with the edentata or bruta, which are not toothless, but have no incisors. After commenting on the habits and structure of the sloths—vegetable feeders, well adapted to an arboreal life—he stated that there are so many points in which the aard-varks (orycteropi) of South Africa are peculiar, that it seems almost necessary to place them in an order by themselves. The extinct gigantic fossil sloth, named megatherium, discovered in South America, and its relations with existing species, were duly considered. The restlessly active little armadillo was then adverted to, special notice being taken of its singular covering, formed by a succession of bands or jointed plates, conforming to the motions of the body, protecting all the vital parts, and allowing the animal to roll itself up into a ball when necessary for defence. The armadillo is omnivorous, feeding upon fruit, vegetables, and insects, and not objecting to carrion. The anteaters were next described, including those of South America and the pangolins of the Old World. These creatures are provided with a long contractile tongue, which can be protruded far out of the mouth, and which is covered with glutinous saliva on which insects settle, never to escape. The geographical distribution of the lowest mammals, the marsupials and monotremes, was next considered, and stress was laid on the importance of "Wallace's line," running through the Malay archipelago, between the islands of Bali and Lombok, and up the west to the Celebes, as a zoological boundary between Australasia and other regions of the world. It was remarked that amongst the Australasian marsupialia the fact that there are representatives of animals of various types of organism, such as carnivorous, herbivorous, and rodent, was a strong argument in favour of the doctrine of natural selection; because elsewhere, from the existence of corresponding types, it is evident that for the balance of nature on any area to be maintained such various types are likely to occur; therefore in an otherwise unpopulated country it is only reasonable to suppose that, on the introduction of any single mammalian form, similar types should from it be produced by natural selection, after a certain time had elapsed. So kangaroos, wombats, and dasyures perform similar functions in the economy of the Australasian fauna as do ruminants, cavies, and carnivores in the rest of the world.

### COMPOUNDS OF SULPHUR, SELENIUM, PHOSPHORUS, AND SILICON.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., began his seventh lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements on Thursday week, by showing the effect of the action of light upon crystalline selenium in relation to its electric conductivity by means of an experiment communicated by Professor W. G. Adams, who has obtained similar results with tellurium. He then proceeded to experimental illustrations of the compounds of various elementary substances. Sulphur was burnt in oxygen, giving a beautiful blue flame, and producing the gas termed sulphurous acid, the bleaching properties of which were exhibited upon violets. It was shown that when more oxygen is added this acid is transformed to a crystalline body, which, when added to water, produces the powerful sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, so much employed in the chemical arts, its manufacture being now one of the most important industries of Great Britain. After describing the methods employed in this manufacture, and alluding to some of the properties of the acid and its compounds, the Professor adverted to sulphuretted hydrogen, so well known for its unpleasant odour, but which is of great service in analytical chemistry, as it forms a means of dividing the metals into three groups—those which are precipitated by it in acid solutions, those which are precipitated by it in alkaline solutions, and those which are not precipitated at all. Specimens of the metallic sulphides were shown to be generally highly coloured, most of them being found in nature, and forming sometimes the ores from which the metals themselves are obtained. After showing that selenium burns in oxygen with an intense blue light, forming selenious acid, the Professor referred to its other analogies with sulphur in regard to its compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. The great tendency of phosphorus to combine with oxygen, or the halogens, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, was next alluded to, and the dazzling brilliancy of its combustion in oxygen was exhibited, the result being a compound which, combined with water, gives different varieties of phosphoric acid. Phosphate of lime is an important constituent of bone, and phosphorus is an essential element in animal tissues. Phosphoretted hydrogen is a gas which inflames spontaneously in the air. Silicon combined with oxygen produces silicic acid, which abounds in the mineral kingdom in the forms of rock crystal, quartz, opal, onyx, amethyst, jasper, and similar bodies, as well as in innumerable silicates, some of which were exhibited. It was shown also in a soluble condition, from which it can be obtained in a gelatinous mass. It is thus enabled to replace organic matter in fossils; wood thereby becoming as hard as flint.

### THE PARAFFINS AND THEIR ALCOHOLS.

Professor Odling, M.A., F.R.S., of Oxford, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst. He began with remarks on the nature and properties of the hydrocarbons in general, selecting as familiar examples, found in the gaseous, liquid, and solid states, olefiant gas, turpentine spirit, and the beautiful crystalline body naphthalene. He then showed, by experiments, that though usually imperfectly combustible, yet by chemical arrangement these substances are capable of complete combustion, and furthermore demonstrated that they are solely composed of the elements hydrogen and carbon. He then stated that while only two compounds of hydrogen and oxygen are known, water and the peroxide of hydrogen, there are hundreds of compounds of hydrogen and carbon, differing much, especially in their behaviour when submitted to other chemical agents. Thus the majority of the hydrocarbons under suitable conditions combine with chlorine and its analogues, of which striking examples were given. The paraffins, however, which derive their name from "parum affinis," are hydrocarbons devoid of this property, being with difficulty attacked by chemical agents. As familiar examples of these bodies, the Professor referred to marsh gas, ordinary coal gas, several lubricating and burning oils, the dangerous benzoline spirit, solid paraffin, and the singular mineral ozokerite, now much used for candles. He then explained how some of the other hydrocarbons may be converted into paraffins by the addition and fixation of hydrogen, and then commented on the simple relations between the paraffins in respect to their composition, and also upon the isomeric paraffins. He next adverted to their relations with the more active substances termed alcohols. Although common alcohol is regarded as the chief product of fermentation, yet there is always formed, in addition, a considerable portion of amyl alcohol, termed "faints" or "fousel oil," and other minor products; but the greater number of the alcohols are derived from other sources, and especially by the metamorphosis of their corresponding paraffins, and are as varied in their properties as the paraffins themselves. The simpler alcohols were shown to be volatile or spirituous liquids, miscible with water, burning with a non-

luminous flame: the higher alcohols to be oily in appearance, immiscible with water, having high boiling points, and burning with a luminous and even smoky flame; while the yet higher alcohols, such as those procurable from spermaceti or beeswax, are fusible, crystallisable, combustible solids. The alcohols differ from paraffins in their ready oxidation—the first stage being the production of aldehyde, which in the second is converted into a volatile acid, further oxidation breaking up the substance into two or more carbon compounds. The study of these relations, it was stated, has shown that there are as many isomeric alcohols as isomeric paraffins. The latter part of the discourse was devoted to the chemical history of these alcohols, to paraffin oxidation, and to the syntheses of the paraffins, fully illustrated by experiments and elaborate tables and formulae. Finally, the Professor referred to the great progress recently made in organic chemistry, through the results obtained by many workers in this interesting field of scientific research.

### CLASSIFICATION OF LEAFY PLANTS—CORMOPHYTA.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., in his concluding lecture on the Boundaries and Connections of the larger Groups of the Vegetable Kingdom on Saturday last, entered upon the classification of the cormophyta or leafy plants, stating that their division into groups is based upon "the alternation of generations." In many of the thallophyta or leafless plants, the sporophore and oophore do not differ materially; but in the cormophyta they are exceedingly dissimilar. Beginning with the bryophyta or moss-allies, he pointed out that the oophore is really a leafy plant, while in the pteridophyta the oophore is a flat or membranous cellular expansion, being the result of a gradual process of growth after the germination of the spore, to which it is wholly external. In the rhizocarpeæ amongst the filicales, and in the ligulate amongst the dichotomæ, it is almost wholly included in the spore, which ruptures so as to allow it to protrude slightly. In the phanerogamæ Mr. Dyer showed that the oophore is completely drawn into the sporophore. The embryo-sac, which corresponds to the spore of a fern or the macrosore of a selaginella, is never detached from the parent plant previous to fertilisation. The oophore is moderately developed in the gymnospermæ in which the ovules are exposed to the air; but in the angiospermæ, in which the ovules are contained in a pericarp, the oophore is reduced to the merest rudiment, "antipodal cells." It is always entirely inclosed in the embryo-sac, which itself is inclosed in the ovule. Gymnosperms have points in common with the pteridophyta on the one hand, and with flowering plants on the other, but inclining, on the whole, to agreement with the latter. In concluding, Mr. Dyer said that in his brief course he had endeavoured to give an outline of a classification of the vegetable kingdom constructed in the light of the most recent studies of the comparative structure of different types. After stating that it was the Botanic Garden at Oxford that Sir Thomas Millington discovered the fertilisation of plants, that in the same place Morrison discovered the reproduction of ferns, he alluded to the reproduction of gymnosperms, discovered by the great Robert Brown. Through the deficiency of laboratories in this country the progress of investigation had been diverted to the Continent; but, said he, it cannot be doubted that the countrymen of Darwin can pursue the work with equal success, now as formerly, if supplied with adequate means and opportunities.

Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode will, on Thursday next, begin a course of four lectures on the Polarisation of Light.

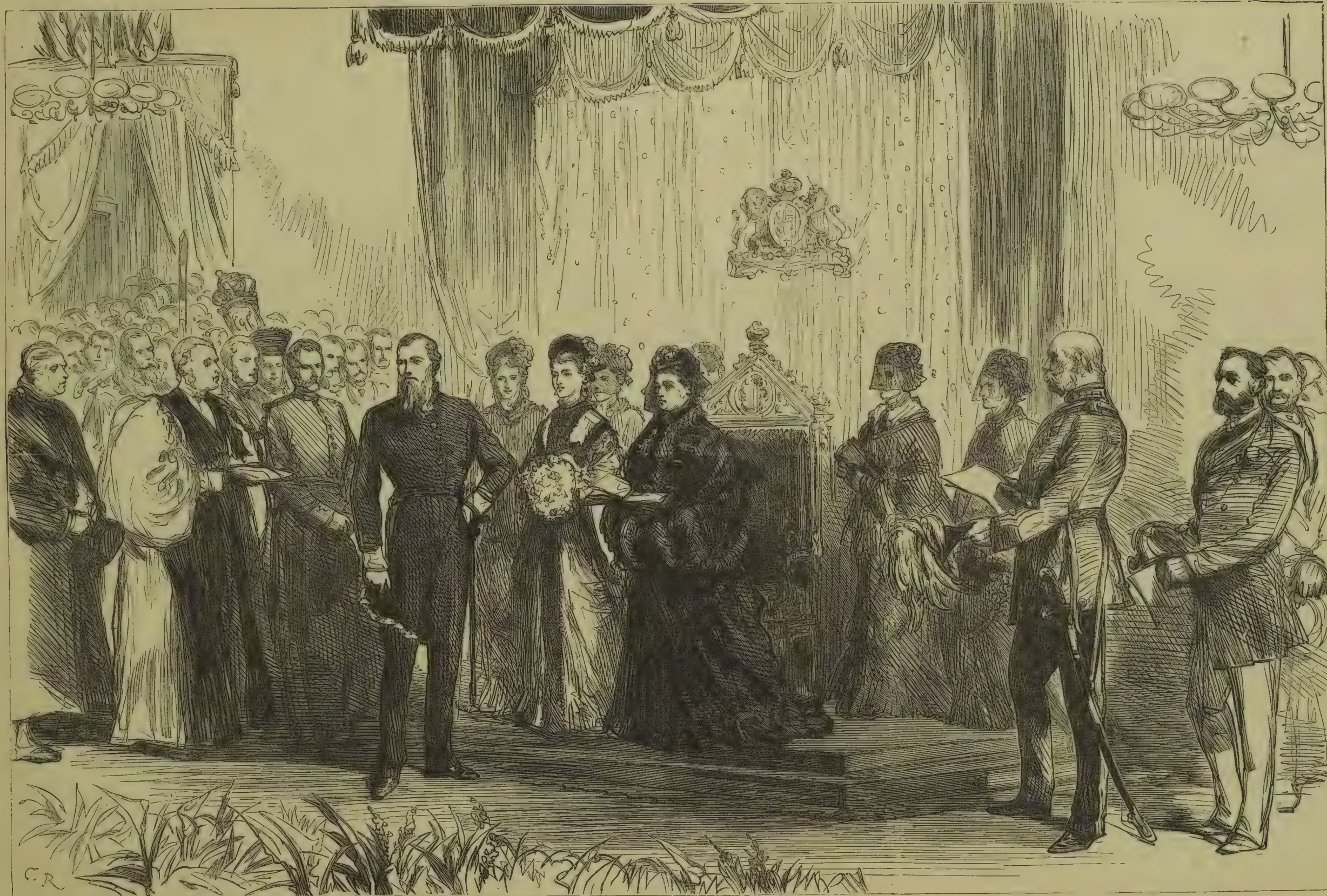
Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the State of Feudal Property in England and France on the Eve of the first French Revolution.

A lecture on the importance of cultivating cavalry tactics was given yesterday week at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution by Major Frank S. Russell, of the 14th Hussars. The Duke of Cambridge presided on the occasion, and in the course of a short address took occasion to remark that while there was no question more deserving of consideration than that which the gallant Major had brought forward, he was afraid that at present a good deal of persuasion would be required to induce the public to increase the estimates so that we might have more cavalry than we now possessed. The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held last Saturday. In the unavoidable absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the chair was taken by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne. After the election of officers and other formal business the chairman announced that the prize medal for the best essay on the subject of the most suitable type of ship for the British Navy had been awarded by the referees to Commander Gerard Noel, R.N., who had taken a somewhat similar prize at Portsmouth two years ago. The subject for next year's prize essay will be the Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War.

A series of fourteen lectures by members of the University of Cambridge began at the Shoreditch Townhall, on Monday evening, by Dr. H. M. Martin, whose subject was Animal Physiology. Mr. J. E. H. Gordon will lecture on Heat; Mr. Hallam Tennyson on Shakspeare and his Humour; and Mr. G. C. Macaulay on A Portion of the History of the Eighteenth Century.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening, when a paper, on the Horus Myth in its Relation to Christianity, was read by Mr. W. R. Cooper, F.R.A.S., of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. The author sought to prove that there were between the Christian and Egyptian religious ideas some very striking resemblances, which could only be accounted for on the hypothesis of a pre-patriarchal revelation, which was afterwards lost sight of. He then proceeded to analyse the Horus Myth, especially that portion which referred to the actions of Horus, the son of Osiris, as the Egyptian Redeemer, or rather Deliverer from the power of the Evil Being, typified by the serpent, Apophis, and the hippopotamus, Typhon. The titles of the avenging Deity, such as "Beloved Son of his Father," "Eternal One," "Self Begotten," "Justifier of the Righteous," "Only Begotten Son," and "God the Son of God," were next considered, and it was shown that some of these epithets, while of the highest antiquity, did not necessarily embrace the ideas imputed to them in the religious commentaries of later times, especially after the contacts of the Egyptian Faith first with Judaism and afterwards with Christianity. Mr. Cooper asserted that many of the errors of the Gnostics arose from the Egyptian Christians having, without due caution, pressed the analogy of the acts of Horus and our Lord into the service of religion. In conclusion, the author expressed a hope that the subject would be taken up by Christians in a reverent and an inquiring spirit; and expressed his belief that these and similar archaeological discoveries, far from being antagonistic to the "truth as it is in Jesus," would be found rather to confirm the faith of believers, and to show that in all times, and among all nations, God had committed to mankind certain essential doctrines, the full significance and salvatory efficacy of which were reserved for His people in these latter days. A discussion ensued.





ROYAL VISIT TO THE EAST END: THE QUEEN DECLARING THE NEW WING OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL OPEN.





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EAST END: ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.





CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AT DURBAN.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON THE ALEXANDRA RAILWAY BRIDGE AT WUZERABAD.



A NATURAL CRADLE, TUTICORIN, SOUTHERN INDIA.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

Our Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artists, of the tour of his Royal Highness in India, are this week of particular interest. In commenting last week upon Mr. Goddard's fine drawing of tigers in the jungle, which formed, under the title "Royal Game," the subject of the large engraving prepared for our Extra Supplement, we gave an account of the Prince of Wales shooting his first tiger. We have since received from our Special Artist in India the two sketches of that notable introduction of his Royal Highness to a new kind of sport, which appear on the front page and the fourth page of this week's Number. It took place at Gellana, near Jeypore, on the 5th ult. The larger Engraving, which fills our two middle pages, represents the scene at Agra when the Prince arrived there, on Jan. 25, as he rode upon an elephant, in a splendid seat like a moving silver throne, between two lines of rajahs, similarly mounted but more gorgeously dressed, with the buildings of the Fort on one side and the Jumna Masjid on the other. From Agra, on the 1st ult., his Royal Highness went to visit Scindia at Gwalior, of which we had much to say last week. The townspeople of Lushkur, adjoining Scindia's residence, were in eager expectation of the arrival of the Prince, or the "Shah-zadah," as they called him; and these spectators in waiting were made the subject of one of Mr. Simpson's sketches, whilst he likewise waited there for the Prince of Wales. Two or three minor incidents of earlier visits and journeys in the course of this Indian tour of British Royalty will, perhaps, be recollected from the narratives already given; they are shown among the smaller Engravings. The temple of the Hindoo goddess Parbutty, or Paravati, the wife of Shiva, on the top of a steep hill at Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency, was inspected by the Prince of Wales some days after his first landing in November. Tuticorin, where the native women, as our Artist observed, were in the habit of cradling their babes in a cloth suspended from the branches of a tree, is at the most southerly point of India, where his Royal Highness landed on Dec. 11, after crossing over from Ceylon. The ceremony of opening the Alexandra bridge of the Punjab Northern Railway over the Chenab river at Wuzerabad, on Jan. 22, was recently described. We now add some further particulars of the Prince's arrival at Agra.

His Royal Highness travelled by railway from Lahore, stopping at Umritsur to look at the Golden Temple of the Sikhs. He continued his journey through the night, and it was nine o'clock next morning when the train came in sight of the towers of the Fort at Agra. The white marble dome and minarets of the Taj, and all the city of Agra, were covered with a golden haze, for a strong wind blew, and dust drifted in clouds from the dry, sandy soil. At the station, Sir John Strachey, the Lieutenant-Governor, with his staff, civil and military, in full uniform, received the Royal visitor. A guard of honour was drawn up, with bands and artillery. Outside, lining the roadway on both sides, under the walls of the Fort, were nearly two hundred elephants, belonging to the great Rajahs, bearing chairs of gold and silver, with trappings of wonderful richness; and beyond these was a sea of heads. The procession of elephants was formed in two lines, the Prince and Sir John Strachey leading. Then came the Prince's suite two and two, the Lieutenant-Governor's suite, the civil and military authorities. As the procession passed between the Rajahs and the other chiefs their elephants fell in behind. It was a very grand spectacle, but the effect was much lessened by the clouds of dust. The escort was formed of an advance guard of the 15th Bengal Cavalry and 10th Hussars. The street was lined with soldiery, and there were loud cheers from the battlements of the Fort. All along the route gay stands were erected, upon which the musicians played and women danced. There were many platforms, tinselled and bright streamers, triumphal arches, and inscriptions, and wreaths were displayed in profusion. The adjoining cities and municipalities had erected separate stands. The Prince, over whose head was borne a golden umbrella, was received, from the station to the Lieutenant-Governor's camp, with the greatest respect. The camp was spacious and splendid; it was pitched on the old ground where a cavalry action was fought on General Greathed's arrival from Delhi to raise the siege. When the Prince's elephant arrived in front of the Durbar tent, before which the Royal standard floated from a lofty staff, the animal faced round. Then in succession, like old-fashioned men-of-war ranging themselves in order of battle one after the other, all the elephants passed before the Prince, wore round, and backed into the station in a curved line. Upwards of 150 elephants, bearing the European authorities, civil and military, nawabs, rajahs, and sirdars passed in review, saluting the Prince. All this formed a spectacle well conceived and admirably managed. The correspondent of the *Standard* gives the names of the Rajahs who took part in the subsequent procession. Those of Boondi and Bikaner, whose elephants are shown in the foreground of our Artist's sketch, were the first in order of precedence. The same writer gives a detailed account of the various component parts of the procession, and of the order in which footmen and horses, camels and elephants, spearmen and bannermen, guns and bullock-palkies, led horses, and gold palanquins swept past. But no mere list could give any idea of the variety of this grand display of Indian magnificence. Few of the chiefs had less than twenty elephants and forty or fifty camels, six guns, twenty led horses, and at least a hundred cavalry and as many infantry; some had three times that number both of horse and foot. The following were in the procession of the first of the Princes who passed:—A small advanced guard of infantry in scarlet; two elephants with gold trappings, one bearing the Prince; flags, gold and yellow; bannermen on foot, flags, and matchlocks, twenty camels with ginals, red and blue housings, two brass guns each drawn by four white oxen; band in blue followed; infantry, scarlet, black trousers, broad red stripe, armed principally with matchlocks, very large shako, silver ornaments; body of splendidly-dressed horsemen, Princes, nobles, squires, lancers; horsemen in white with kettledrums, yellow banners, black tufts on lances; infantry, green with red turbans; thirty magnificent horses, splendid caparisons, led, gold palanquin, guard in yellow, number of footmen, lances and swords, miscellaneous dress; troop of cavalry, white with red turbans; a troop, blue, red turbans, armed matchlocks; fifty white, blue turbans; an elephant, with a man in howdah carrying a staff with a large open hand in gold; elephant, with pole, with something veiled by gold brocade; two more, with silver howdahs; two camels, with kettledrums; an elephant, with a mace, with great gold ball, and beneath it two rows of deep gold fringe; horsemen, with matchlocks; two nobles, magnificently mounted, immense lumps of tassels hanging each side of saddle to level of foot; twenty-six camels, the four first with ginals, red and yellow caparisons; two guns, each drawn by four camels; elephant, with howdah containing two men, apparently priests; band; infantry, cherry-coloured uniform; infantry in blue; infantry in yellow, with red turbans; cavalry in cherry colour; seven bullock-hackeries, with dome-topped bodies, red and gold; fourteen led horses, with blue and yellow infantry; cherry infantry;

fifteen elephants, gorgeous howdahs, the two first having poles with gold fish, with yellow flags at tail; squadron lancers, all in red, with green, red, and green pennons, and black leather housings embroidered with silver stars; squadron, all armed old matchlocks; squadron, blue, black turbans; squadron, white, red turbans; squadron, green, red turbans; fifty camels, ridden by men in chain-armour, steel caps, and steel backpieces of small plate, housings of camels red, with green and yellow borders; two elephants, a miscellaneous crowd of footmen, twenty led horses, ten cavalry. This was the largest but by no means the most varied procession, and if the above list were multiplied by five it would give a fair idea of the whole. It was a most singular and interesting sight, and old Anglo-Indians said that they never witnessed a procession so long and curious. The lines of elephants and camels, the extraordinary variety of uniforms of the infantry, there being seldom more than fifty in a similar attire; the beauty of the led horses and the richness of the caparisons; the bullock gharries, with their queer dome-topped canopies and gorgeous covering; the strange fish emblems, the wild and often ridiculous music of the bands, the mixture of the really magnificent with the commonplace and trumpery, all made up a marvellous whole. It was a gorgeous, marvellously varied, and interesting procession.

Each of the native princes or rajahs was accompanied, generally upon the same elephant, by the British officer resident at his Court, wearing the European uniform; and these gentlemen, of course, saluted the Prince of Wales. The Prince returned every salute by raising his hand to his helmet. His Royal Highness wore the dark blue undress uniform of a Field-Marshal. The howdah in which he sat was plated with silver, Gothic in style, and ornamented with a crown in front. On one side of the road, as shown in the view taken by our Artist, on the Prince's right hand, was the splendid Fort of Agra, with its massive walls of rich red sandstone 70 ft. in height, and with double and in some places treble lines of picturesque lupin-shaped crenellations. Opposite to the gate of the Fort, and therefore on the Prince's left hand as he sat, was the Jumna Masjid, the grand mosque of Agra, one of the earliest of the Mogul edifices, with its three great domes with red and white courses and its great raised courtyard with cloisters. With regard to the Fort of Agra, a separate view of which was lately given in our Journal, we have received from Mr. H. M. Archer, of Tonbridge, the following communication:—

"There is one very interesting circumstance concerning the Fort at Agra which seems to me too curious to be allowed to sink into oblivion. In October, 1863, I went over the Fort, under the kind escort of Dr. George Playfair, brother to Dr. Lyon Playfair, and among other remarkable things to which he directed my notice, one especially is worthy of being more generally known. In the beautiful garden attached to the seraglio, beneath a flight of white marble steps, Dr. Playfair discovered a strange-looking window. It was not very small, and how it had remained unnoticed for a hundred years past he could not explain. There were several layers of gratings, one within the other, so arranged as to admit light and air, but to pass the smallest object through them from the outside was impossible. Dr. Playfair inquired about the history of this window; but no one knew anything about it. He then obtained permission from the Government to examine and find out what he could regarding it. With great difficulty he found a small passage under the steps; but the walls on each side seemed so firm and strong that, if his curiosity regarding the window had been less keen than it was, his researches would have stopped there. But he was not satisfied, and made the workmen begin breaking through the wall opposite the spot where the window stands. It was very hard work, for the masonry proved very compact; and the cement between the closely-packed stones was so hard that it took a long time to perform the task. They found the wall had been made 10 ft. thick. At length they pierced it, and entered a good-sized apartment of stone, lighted by the mysterious window. From within, the garden with its bright sunshine and lovely flowers was clearly visible, but the complicated gratings, as observed before, prevented all possibility of passing anything through them. On the ground within were found three skeletons. Dr. Playfair states that it was evident that two were female skeletons, and the third that of a man. The last, and one of the others, had jewels of gold and gems, and fragments of garments of some rich tissue. The remaining skeleton had ornaments of silver and shreds apparently of linen garments. In the floor of this dreadful room was another grating. Under this ran the water which irrigated the garden. So these poor wretches, within hearing of human voices, seeing sunshine and flowers, and seeing water flow within a few inches of their reach, perhaps also having tempting viands placed in sight on the outer side of their window, had been left to starve, with 10 ft. of stout masonry between them and aid! Dr. Playfair says that he could find no clue to this tragedy. It tells its own miserable tale of guilt, despair, and fiendish cruelty. It is difficult to convey, in a few words, the effect of such a dismal story amidst those gorgeous marble palaces and exquisite gardens, with everything to contribute to luxury and enjoyment."

The Prince of Wales, on Feb. 4, after resting a day or two from the excursion to Gwalior, again started from Agra to visit Jeypore, which is distant by railway 140 miles. He was hospitably and handsomely received by the Maharajah of Jeypore. The next day was a memorable one to the Prince, as he killed his first tiger. In this expedition he was accompanied by the Maharajah and by Lord Alfred Paget, Dr. Fayer, and Lord Aylestford. They ascended the hill on an elephant, then dismounted, and took their places on the roof of a lodge, with parapets, built where it commanded a ridge between two valleys and the mouth of a ravine. This structure was plastered and painted of a greenish tint, with pictures of tigers on one side of it, to show like a sign the purpose for which it was built. The Prince was in the centre, with two of his companions, the Maharajah and Lord Alfred Paget, one on each side of him. The beaters formed a circle round the mouth of the ravine and along its sides, and the beat commenced. Dr. Fayer remained with the elephant below. The first time nothing came of it, and it was found that the tiger had gone farther from home than usual. A circle much farther out was then formed, and this time he was inclosed. As the beaters proceeded gradually up the ravine the Prince and his companions caught sight of the tiger making up the side of the ravine. He was turned by the line of beaters on the top, and for half an hour they had no further sight of him until suddenly he came out on the brow of ground at the head of the ravine, right in front of the Royal position. The Prince's request to his companions had been, to let him fire the first shot, but if he missed they were to fire at once. His Royal Highness did not miss at the first shot; the animal was hit, and disappeared into the bushes, but came into sight again more to the left, and lower down the hill; then the second shot was fired. The tiger or tigress having gone down the hill, the Prince came down by the footpath seen in the foreground, and mounted an elephant. He went into the jungle at the foot of the hill, and rode up through the ravine. When he got

about halfway up the hollow, the tiger leaped out from some bushes in which it was lying concealed, but the Prince put two more bullets into it, and it fell dead. It was a very fine one, 8 ft. 2 in. in length from the muzzle to the tip of the tail. The Prince was naturally much gratified at the successful result of his first tiger hunt. The neighbourhood of Jeypore appears to abound in wild animals. Tigers are to be found in plenty, and there are six superb animals in cages in a building in the town. One of them is said to have killed twenty-four human beings, and looks savage enough to kill a hundred more, if the chances were but given him. In the Illustration of "the first shot," the Prince of Wales is seen kneeling at the north-west angle of the parapet, in the act of firing at the tiger. He wears an ordinary grey shooting-jacket, with trousers tucked into his brown leather boots, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. The Maharajah is the native gentleman in spectacles who appears sitting at the right-hand side, with Lord Alfred Paget beside him; while his principal huntsman, or shikaree, is pointing out to him the position of the tiger, or the way it has come. Our Illustration of "the second shot" is a view from outside, showing the whole exterior of the building, which looks rather like a fort or square tower, and seems higher on this side, as the steep ground falls away below it. The Prince and his companions are, upon this occasion, posted at the south-west angle of the summit, from which point of vantage his Royal Highness takes aim for "the second shot," and with equally good effect.

With reference to the great iron railway bridge at Wuzerabad, we have the following particulars:—"The bridge is by no means an imposing structure to look at. It is wonderful from its length, which is 9300 ft., the longest in the world, and for the difficulties which had to be overcome in its construction. At this time of the year the river Chenab is of moderate size, and is from the bank quite invisible as it passes through the sandy flats of more than half a mile of sand on either side; but in the wet season it rushes down a mile and three quarters wide, sometimes cutting deep channels on one side, sometimes filling them up and making fresh ones. This sand had to be pierced 60 ft. in depth below low-water mark before a hard solid clay was reached, and in this, 10 ft. deep, the foundations were laid. For each of the sixty-four piers three wells were sunk, each 12 ft. 6 in. in diameter. These were filled with concrete, and upon them the piers were built. Round each pier were piled blocks of concrete a yard square, 50,000 cubic feet round each pier. As the sand shifted so the blocks sunk. Round the greater portion of the piers they have already disappeared in the sand, and will no doubt sink lower and lower until they reach the clay; here they will form a species of rampart round the foot of the pier, will protect the clay, and to a certain extent bind even the shifting sand. From centre to centre of the piers is 142 ft. The iron lattice-work of the bridge is not of an artistic nature, and as the bridge is only some 30 ft. above the stream, the effect of this enormous undertaking is by no means commensurate to the labour which has been bestowed upon it. It is acknowledged now that it is a great pity that the bridge was not made a double one—namely, for ordinary traffic below and for the line above. An immense traffic passes the river on camels and bullock carts by the bridge of boats just below, and during the months when the river is high this bridge, which only extends across the dry-weather channel, has to be removed, and all the country traffic suspended. The tolls would have brought in a considerable revenue to the railway, more than sufficient to have paid a handsome dividend on the cost of the extra ironwork, while the facility which it would afford for continuous traffic for caravans of camels and bullock carts would be of immense value to the district north of the river. The chief engineer of the undertaking is Alex. Grant, M.I.C.E.; executive engineer, Henry Lambert."

## RAILWAYS IN NATAL.

South Africa has in the last two years occupied a more prominent place in the world's eye than it had done since the Kaffir war of 1851 to 1853 came to a close. The rebellion of the chief Langalibalele and his tribe, towards the end of 1873, in the colony of Natal, and the controversy that followed it, of course directed the attention of people at home to those far-off and little-known settlements where our countrymen had, during many years, been slowly building up the foundations of another empire. Then came Mr. Froude's mission to the Cape, the debates in Parliament here, and the political agitation in the colonies, which sooner or later must lead to the consolidation of a South African Dominion, like the Canadian Dominion of British North America.

The province of Natal comprises 15,000 square miles of rich and well-watered country, in a latitude nearly corresponding to that of Madeira, fronted by the Indian Ocean, backed by the Drakensberg Mountains (behind which lie the Dutch Republics of the Transvaal and the Free State), bounded to the north by Zululand, and to the south by Basutoland and other native territories, ceded and independent. Such, geographically, is Natal. Its white population is about 16,000, or a little more than one man, woman, or child of European blood per square mile. Its Kaffir population is over 300,000, or more than twenty per square mile. About one fifth of the colony is taken up by native "locations," in which the Kaffirs live after their own fashion, under their own chiefs, paying Government a tax of 7s. per hut. Numbers of them also live on private lands.

For eleven years past the people of Natal have been striving to secure railways. That country has no good roads, no navigable rivers, and no canals. Its surface is very hilly, and the mode of transport by ox-wagon very slow and inconvenient. Several projects have from time to time been put forward. Several have received the formal sanction of the local Legislature. Owing to various causes, all successively fell through. Since August, 1869, the colony has been more or less identified with a scheme proposed by Mr. J. W. Welborne, and twice approved by the local Government. This project provided for the construction of 345 miles of railway, at a cost to the colony of £40,000 per annum for twenty years, and of 2,500,000 acres of Crown lands, which the company was bound to colonise. In 1872 this undertaking was sanctioned by Lord Kimberley; but difficulties and delays arose, which ended in the consideration by Lord Carnarvon, early last year, of a modified proposal. The eminent contractors, Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, with whom Mr. Welborne had been associated, undertook independently to construct for the Government 101 miles of line, extending in three branches from Durban to Maritzburg, Verulam, and Isipingo respectively, within a period of four years and for a sum of £899,000. The colony, utterly weary of delay, readily accepted these terms. The Legislature promptly ratified the provisional contract entered into in England, and on Jan. 1 of the present year the first turf of the future system was cut by his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, amidst great and universal rejoicing.

The view we give in our present Issue is taken from a photograph by Mr. Caney, of Durban. It represents the large crowd gathered around the triumphal arch under which his Excellency cut the turf. Around him were gathered all the leading personages of the colony, together with Mr. Arnott



Browning, C.E., the able and popular representative of the contractors. Behind may be seen a spacious gallery erected for the ladies. In the foreground appear the escort of mounted volunteers, and a motley crowd of Europeans, Africans, and Asiatics. The weather was perfect. About 4500 persons were present, including a thousand school-children. The procession consisted of representatives of every class, institution, order, and interest. The town was profusely decorated, and the enthusiasm was unprecedented in the history of the colony. During the afternoon a banquet was held in the new Market Buildings, presided over by Mr. Greenacre, Mayor of Durban. Three hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, and Sir Henry Bulwer, when responding to the toast of his health, delivered a speech remarkable for its high tone and felicitous composition, in which he referred most hopefully to the past progress of the colony and eulogised the efforts and self-denial of the earlier settlers. Mr. John Robinson, M.L.C., proposed "Success to the Natal Government Railways," and Mr. A. Browning, C.E., responded. Outside there were less formal festivities for all classes of the people.

From statistical tables given in the *Natal Mercury* we learn that the imports of Natal have increased in twenty years from £85,924 to £1,268,838, and in five years from £429,527. Exports in 1855 were £52,073, and in 1870, £382,779. In 1875 they were valued at £835,643; so that the combined trade of the colony is over two millions sterling now, against £665,000 in 1865. The revenue has increased in twenty years from £33,310 to £260,000. The products of the colony comprise sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, fruit of all kinds, corn, and wool. Stock-farming in every branch is largely pursued. The climate is one of the most genial in the world, and was pronounced by Sir Garnet Wolseley, after five months' residence in the country, to be the finest he had experienced. The railways cannot fail, therefore, to prove very successful, and when carried on to the frontier of the colony will connect the vast pastoral districts of the two inland republics with the seaport of Durban. Kimberley, the capital of the diamond-fields, is in a line with Natal, and the centre of a fast growing trade. The Transvaal Republic is rich in minerals, and fresh discoveries of the precious metal are continually being made at the gold-fields near Leydenburg. All that is wanted is European population; and when railways are in operation it may fairly be hoped that some of the outgoing stream of life and energy which yearly leaves these shores will be diverted to the fair and fertile shores of Natal and the neighbouring provinces. Not the least important aspect of railway construction in South Africa is the bearing it has upon the control and civilisation of the many native tribes.

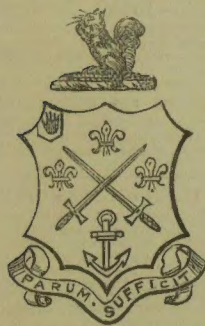
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Stanley, who died on the 1st inst., was "one of the most valued and devoted friends of the Queen." The *Court Circular* thus gives expression to her Majesty's appreciation and sorrow:—"Lady Augusta, from the year 1846 and up to the time of the Duchess of Kent's death, in 1861, was attached to her Royal Highness's household, and immediately afterwards was appointed a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and constantly resided with her Majesty till her marriage, in 1863. Her social qualities endeared her to the Queen and to the whole Royal family in no ordinary manner, as they did to a very numerous circle of friends of all classes; and her talents were not unworthy of the distinguished family to which she belonged, of which so many members have been prematurely cut off." Lady Augusta was born April 3, 1822, the second daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, in the county of Fife, and was sister of the late Earl of Elgin, K.T., Viceroy of India. She married, Dec. 22, 1863, the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.

Sir George Barrow, second Baronet, of Ulverstone, in the county of Lancaster, C.M.G., died at Ulverstone Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, on the 27th ult. He was born Oct. 22, 1806, the eldest son of Sir John Barrow, second Secretary of the Admiralty (created a Baronet, March 30, 1835), by Anna Maria, only daughter of Peter John Truter, of the Cape of Good Hope, and succeeded his father Nov. 23, 1848. Sir George received his education at the Charterhouse, and in 1825 entered the Colonial Office, from which he retired in 1872. He married, July 23, 1832, Rosamond Hester Elizabeth, daughter of William Pennell, Esq., late H.B.M. Consul-General in Brazil, and niece and adopted daughter of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, by whom he leaves three sons and five daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Croker Barrow, third Baronet, M.A., who was born in 1833, and married, in 1857, Emily Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Nathaniel Merriman, M.D., and has a son and two daughters.



The deaths are also announced of the Rev. John Charles James Hoskyns Abrahall, Rector of Butterleigh, Devon, sometime Head Master of King Edward's School, Bruton, Somerset, in his seventy-sixth year;—of J. J. Bennett, Esq., F.R.S., late Secretary to the Linnæan Society, aged seventy-five;—of the Rev. John Richardson Major, D.D., Vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire, and for thirty-six years Head Master of King's College School, London, aged seventy-nine;—of John Thomas Perceval, Esq., in his seventy-fourth year, fifth son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister, assassinated by Bellingham in 1812;—of the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, aged ninety-six;—of the Rev. J. T. Law, who was for many years Chancellor of Lichfield diocese (an office he resigned some months ago), aged eighty-five;—of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Keppel, late of the Grenadier Guards, aged forty-five;—of Mr. H. Fleming, Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board;—of the Rev. Dr. J. Spence, a well-known Congregational minister in London, aged fifty-four;—and of Dr. J. Warburton Begbie, the eminent physician, of Edinburgh.

The Skinners' Company, recognising the great claims of the London Hospital upon the citizens of London, voted 250 guineas towards the fund being raised in connection with the visit of the Queen to inaugurate the new Grocers' Company's wing on Tuesday.

The following amounts have recently been received by the Marine Society towards the fund now being raised by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House for the replacement of their training-ship:—The Goldsmith's Company, £500; the Cloth-workers' Company, £210; the Fishmongers' Company, £50; the Cutlers' Company, £50; and the Armourers' and Braziers' Company, £52 10s.

CHESS.

NAMELESS.—1. There is no objection to the use of post-cards, but they must not be labelled "Chess" on the front. 2. You have been misinformed. J.T.G.—There are many variations, but only one first move. E.H.G.—It is not easy to follow your proposed solution, but it is clearly wrong. A.NATHANSON and J.A.C.—See our notice of the problem in question a fortnight ago. P.DALY and H.W.—It is not strictly legitimate, perhaps, but the consequent variations are very ingenious and the problem is by no means easy. CLIFTON.—We know nothing about "Chess for Four." INQUIRER.—We have seen the problem, but do not at present remember the long-winded solution. T.M.W.—You can castle and give check at the same time. A LOVER OF CHESS.—You should not jump to hasty conclusions. If you will send your name and address we shall be happy to answer your questions. THREE CHAMBERS.—We cannot undertake to examine problems that are not accompanied by their solutions. HON. SEC. OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.—Many thanks for the information. F. THOMPSON.—Accept our thanks for the revised position. G.P. STATHEN.—The *Chess-Players' Chronicle* is published at Glasgow on the 15th of each month, price 6d. There is certainly no better magazine. We cannot reply to correspondents through the post. A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO.—Cook's "Synopsis" and Wormald's "Chess Openings." MARNEY.—Do you not see that if White commences with 1. R takes B, Black can check with the Rook? A.J.K.—We repeat that the position does not admit of a second solution. H.WELDON.—There is no point nor interest about the games. R.W. WHITE.—The problem is by Mr. Healey, and was published in his collection. PROBLEM No. 1670.—Additional correct solutions received from G.C. Baxter, Red Ink, R.H.J. Vig, Emile F. D.T., Leo Huebl, Nameless, Peter Markoff, M. Clare, M.H. Moorhouse, Luxemburg Chess Club, F.H. PROBLEM No. 1671.—Correct solutions received from Three Chafers, Nameless, St. Golden-square, H.W. Pendryl Hall, Ada and Kate, Rome, Box, East Marden, S.R.V., Trial, Lottie and Eddie, W.B. W.M. Curtis, J.T.G., A. Malfrog, Owlet, A.E. Moore, Salop, H. Res, Nux, Poy, A. Wood, J.J. Heaton, H. Schloanser, W. Eawn, Luxemburg, Chess Club, D.G.H.P., P.S. Shenale, A.C. Weinmann, Emile F.H. Burgen, Daw, A.S., J.E. Piper, I.S.T., Red Ink, X.V.I., Thorpe, Alice Way, J.F. Welsh, R.H.T., E.A. Dudgeon, Lobs, W.V.G.D. Benet, W.F. Payne, J. Barford, T.S.B.P., E.H.H.V., J. Schooling, A.G. Mullins, G.C. Baxter, Ben Rhydding, G.R. Downer, W.S.B., P. Daly, Latta, W.P. Welsh, Barrow Hedges, J. Sowden, Novices in Belgium, R.O.A.B., Salop, Woolwich Chess Club, R.H. Brooks, W. Leeson, J. Parsons.—These by Pollot, Wester Lea, A. Learner, M. Clare, R.F.H., A. Atmaran, W.L. Norris, F. Woodman are wrong.

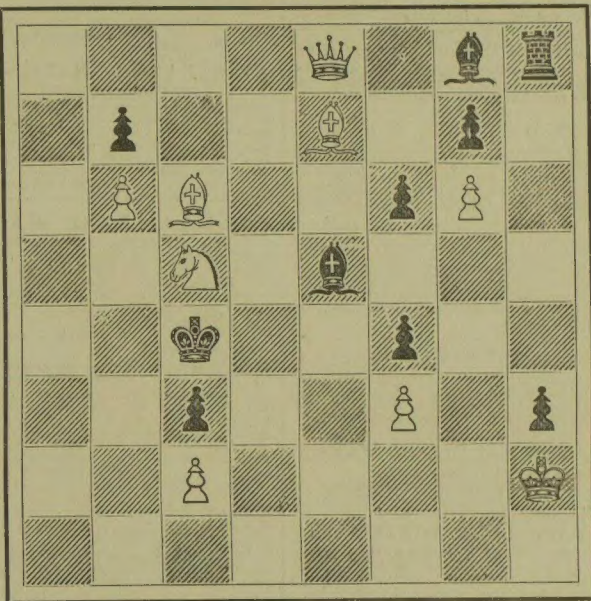
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1671.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q takes Kt Anything. 2. Q, B, either Kt, or P mates.

PROBLEM No. 1673.

By Mr. S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following smart little Game was recently played at the New York Chess Club between Mr. BIRD and Mr. ALBERONI. (Knight's Defence to King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd 3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes K P 4. Kt to Q B 3rd This was a favourite continuation some years ago, but the sacrifice of the Pawn is now admitted to be unsound. Still, in actual play the attack is very embarrassing, and the slightest error on the part of the defence will speedily prove fatal. 5. Q P takes Kt Kt takes Kt 6. Kt to K R 4th P to K B 3rd He may also castle or play 6. B to K 3rd at this point, to either of which moves Black's best reply is, 6. Q to K 2nd. 7. Castles P to K Kt 3rd P to Q 3rd A questionable move. The correct rejoinder is 7. Q to K 2nd, after which White has no further attack. 8. P to K B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd By no means well judged. He ought to have played 8. P to K B 4th. 9. P to K B 5th The correct reply. 9. P takes P Kt to K 2nd P takes P 11. R takes P Very ingenious. If the Knight be taken White clearly wins in a few moves—e.g.: 11. R to K 5th P to Q 4th 12. B to K Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd Had he ventured to take the Bishop, White would obviously have won by 13. Q takes Q (ch), followed by 14. Kt takes Kt P. 13. B to Kt 3rd Q to Kt 3rd (ch) 14. K to R sq Kt to K B 4th 15. Q to K sq R takes Kt 16. Q takes K P (ch) B to K 2nd 17. R takes Kt R to K 5th 18. Q to R 8th (ch) K to Q 2nd 19. R to K B 7th Q to Q sq 20. Q to Kt 7th Possibly as good as anything; but he might have won a piece by 20. Q takes Q (ch), followed by 21. R takes B, &c. 21. Q R to K B sq Q to Q 3rd 22. Q takes P (ch) B to K 3rd 23. B takes K B (ch), and Mr. Bird resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A Match was played recently, at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, between the Oxford University Chess Club and the Birmingham Club, with the following result:—

OXFORD.				BIRMINGHAM.			
Rev. C. E. Ranken, Wadham Coll.	Won.	Lost.	Dr.	Dr. Halford	Won.	Lost.	Dr.
Rev. J. Coker, New College	0	1	1	Jr. Freeman	...	...	0
W. Parratt, Magdalen College	...	...	...	H. E. Ryder	...	...	0
W. Grundy, Worcester College	1	0	0	H. E. Syndercombe	...	...	0
C. Tracey, Lincoln College	...	...	...	E. Wallbank	...	...	1
C. L. Brooke, Trinity College	...	...	...	T. F. Best	...	...	1
J. Oswald, Brasenose College	...	...	...	S. G. Kempson	...	...	0
F. M. Wright, Queen's College	...	...	...	W. Bridgewater	...	...	1
E. L. Selson, St. John's College	...	...	...	E. P. Warren	...	...	0
H. Lee, Unattached	...	...	...	E. Shorthouse	...	...	0
W. P. Emerton, Christ Ch. Coll.	...	...	...	A. H. Griffiths	...	...	1
Total ... 19 6 3				Total ... 6 19 3			

Oxford therefore won by 19 games against 6. It is, however, only fair to state that the Birmingham Club were not represented by their strongest team, two of their leading members having failed them at the last moment. A return-match will probably be played in May. Another match was recently contested between six members of the Oxford University Club and six old Oxford players, the former winning by eight games to six.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS-MATCH.—This annual match has been fixed to take place on Friday, April 7, the day before the boat-race. MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND BLACKBURN.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, March 2, the final score being:—Steinitz, 7; Blackburne, 0; Drawn, 0.

ST. PANCRA'S WORKING MEN'S CLUB V. THE KENTISH TOWN INSTITUTE.—The return-match between the St. Pancras Working Men's Club and the Kentish Town Institute Chess Club was played a short time ago at Wilkin-street, Kentish Town, the latter club winning by two games.

MR. BIRD IN AMERICA.—We learn from a private letter that during the two months Mr. Bird has been in America he has played some 1500 games, or an average of twenty-five games per day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, both dated June 21, 1875, of Sir William Jackson, Bart., F.R.G.S., late of Birkenhead, Cheshire, and of No. 61, Portland-place, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., William Jackson, and Thomas Hughes Jackson, three of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator was the proprietor of the Clay-cross Colliery and Lime and Iron Works, Derbyshire.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 7, 1869, and May 4, 1870, of Mr. Philip Lytcott Hinds, late of Portland-place, who died on Jan. 1 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by William Hinds, the son, Thomas Daniel Hill, and George Henry Chambers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £400 per annum upon trust for each of his two sons, Samuel and Jonathan Worrell; annuities of £100 each to his housekeeper, Lydia Aclfield, and Mrs. Mary Kirby for their respective lives; legacies of £100 to Mr. Hill, Mr. Chambers, Mr. John Hollams, and Mr. Nathaniel Jones Pile—all free of duty. His sugar estates in Barbadoes the testator settles to the use of his said son William for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in seniority in tail male; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his son William absolutely.

The will, dated Feb. 3, 1875, of Mr. William Sands Cox, late of No. 27, Landsdowne-place, Leamington, who died on Dec. 23 last, at Kenilworth, was proved on the 24th ult., in London, by Mrs. Isabella Cox, the widow, the Rev. George John Davie, the Rev. John Hickman, and Osborne Reynolds, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the Cottage Hospital, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Worcestershire, £3000 Consols, and among other specific bequests to this hospital he gives it the chair in which King Charles I. sat during his trial in Westminster Hall, and which the testator states he had direct from William Sands, who obtained it from Lady Fane, of Little Compton, Warwickshire, the direct descendant of Bishop Juxon; £12,000 Consols upon trust to erect dispensaries at an expense, in each case, of the produce of the sale of £1000 of such Consols at Balsall Heath, King's Norton, Worcestershire, Nechells, in the parish of Aston, Warwickshire, and Hockley, near Birmingham, and £3000 Consols in each case to form an endowment fund; for the erection and endowment of dispensaries at Tamworth and Kenilworth, £3000 Consols each; to endow medical scholarships at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and Guy's Hospital, London, £500 Consols each; and provision is made for defraying the expense of continuing the publication of accounts of Queen's College and Queen's Hospital, Birmingham;—there are various bequests to the Church of St. Thomas-in-the-Moor, Balsall-Heath, and £2000 Consols for an endowment fund;—subject to some other legacies, he gives the residue of the personalty to his wife for life, and at her death one sixth to the cottage hospital at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and the other five-sixths equally between the before-mentioned five dispensaries. All his real estate testator leaves to his wife for life, and at her death upon trust for sale, the proceeds to be divided between the grandchildren of Thomas Cox. The testator in the directions as to his funeral expresses a desire to be carried to the grave by six old medical students of Queen's College, Birmingham, who are in such case to receive a gold ring of the value of five guineas each.

The will, with three codicils, dated Nov. 2 and 28, 1872, and April 28 and Oct. 13, 1874, of the Right Hon. Guy, Baron Dorchester, late of Greywell-hill, Hants, who died on Dec. 2 last, was proved on the 3rd ult., at the Winchester district registry, by John Workman Lamb, the sole executor, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £18,000. The testator bequeaths to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Tilley, an annuity of £50 for life; to his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Anne Carleton his household furniture and effects, live and dead stock in England, and he devises to her and her appointees all his manors, messuages, farm lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other real estate in England; to his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Maria Georgiana Featherstonhaugh he gives all the residue of his personal estate, whether in England or Ireland, and devises to her and her appointees all his real estate in Ireland.

The will, dated Feb. 14, 1872, of the Hon. Frederic Barnewell Best, late of Weymouth, who died on Jan. 5, has been proved by his widow, the Hon. Frances Hinton Best, the sole executrix, to whom he gives all his property, under £12,000.

The will, dated March 8, 1869, of the Hon. William Octavius Beresford Annesley, formerly of Newcastle, in the county of Down, Ireland, and late of Ticehurst, Sussex, who died on July 20 last, has been proved by Miss Mary Mears and Miss Lucy Mears, the executrices, the personalty being sworn under £2000.

The will, dated Aug. 27, 1875, of Major-General Richard King Freeth, R.A., late of No. 6, Kidbrooke-terrace, Shooter's-hill-road, Kent, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Jane Lydia Freeth, the widow, and the Rev. James Chataway, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £4000.

The will, dated April 24, 1875, of Mr. Frederick William Bushill, late of No. 3, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, architect, who died on Dec. 22 last, has been proved by Charles Goodwyn, Alexander Connell Maclaren, and Algernon Cooke Banke, the executors, under £20,000.

An important addition to the charities of Birmingham is announced by the publication of a trust created by the late William Dudley, jewellers' factor and merchant, of Birmingham, residence Birch Hall, Hall Green. By a deed executed in May of last year, but only now made public, Mr. Dudley vested in certain trustees a sum of £100,000, to be raised exclusively out of his personal estate, and to be applied in the manner directed to the following charitable purposes:—First, the assistance of young tradesmen of Birmingham of good character but narrow means, by lending them out of the capital and income moderate sums of money at low interest on approved security; the relief of aged and necessitous tradesmen of the town who should never have received parochial aid, by annual or other grants out of income only; and, thirdly, the distribution of any surplus income not required, in the opinion of the trustees, for the purposes previously specified, among such of the medical charities of the borough as the trustees should consider deserving of help. Six trustees are nominated by the donor, and power is reserved to the Town Council to appoint four others as official trustees to co-operate in administering the trust. Mr. Dudley has also made a small bequest of about £1000 in favour of certain of the medical charities of the town.

The foundation-stone of the memorial to the late Lord George Manners, M.P., was laid at Newmarket, yesterday week, by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the presence of Lady Manners and a number of the local clergy and gentry.



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No. 649. 644. No. 650. 645. No. 651. 646. No. 652. 647. No. 653. 648. No. 654. 649. No. 655. 650. No. 656. 651. No. 657. 652. No. 658. 653. No. 659. 654. No. 660. 655. No. 661. 656. No. 662. 657. No. 663. 658. No. 664. 659. No. 665. 660. No. 666. 661. No. 667. 662. No. 668. 663. No. 669. 664. No. 670. 665. No. 671. 666. No. 672. 667. No. 673. 668. No. 674. 669. No. 675. 670. No. 676. 671. No. 677. 672. No. 678. 673. No. 679. 674. No. 680. 675. No. 681. 676. No. 682. 677. No. 683. 678. No. 684. 679. No. 685. 680. No. 686. 681. No. 687. 682. No. 688. 683. No. 689. 684. No. 690. 685. No. 691. 686. No. 692. 687. No. 693. 688. No. 694. 689. No. 695. 690. No. 696. 691. No. 697. 692. No. 698. 693. No. 699. 694. No. 700. 695. No. 701. 696. No. 702. 697. No. 703. 698. No. 704. 699. No. 705. 700. No. 706. 701. No. 707. 702. No. 708. 703. No. 709. 704. No. 710. 705. No. 711. 706. No. 712. 707. No. 713. 708. No. 714. 709. No. 715. 710. No. 716. 711. No. 717. 712. No. 718. 713. No. 719. 714. No. 720. 715. No. 721. 716. No. 722. 717. No. 723. 718. No. 724. 719. No. 725. 720. No. 726. 721. No. 727. 722. No. 728. 723. No. 729. 724. No. 730. 725. No. 731. 726. No. 732. 727. No. 733. 728. No. 734. 729. No. 735. 730. No. 736. 731. No. 737. 732. No. 738. 733. No. 739. 734. No. 740. 735. No. 741. 736. No. 742. 737. No. 743. 738. No. 744. 739. No. 745. 740. No. 746. 741. No. 747. 742. No. 748. 743. No. 749. 744. No. 750. 745. No. 751. 746. No. 752. 747. No. 753. 748. No. 754. 749. No. 755. 750. No. 756. 751. No. 757. 752. No. 758. 753. No. 759. 754. No. 760. 755. No. 761. 756. No. 762. 757. No. 763. 758. No. 764. 759. No. 765. 760. No. 766. 761. No. 767. 762. No. 768. 763. No. 769. 764. No. 770. 765. No. 771. 766. No. 772. 767. No. 773. 768. No. 774. 769. No. 775. 770. No. 776. 771. No. 777. 772. No. 778. 773. No. 779. 774. No. 780. 775. No. 781. 776. No. 782. 777. No. 783. 778. No. 784. 779. No. 785. 780. No. 786. 781. No. 787. 782. No. 788. 783. No. 789. 784. No. 790. 785. No. 791. 786. No. 792. 787. No. 793. 788. No. 794. 789. No. 795. 790. No. 796. 791. No. 797. 792. No. 798. 793. No. 799. 794. No. 800. 795. No. 801. 796. No. 802. 797. No. 803. 798. No. 804. 799. No. 805. 800. No. 806. 801. No. 807. 802. No. 808. 803. No. 809. 804. No. 810. 805. No. 811. 806. No. 812. 807. No. 813. 808. No. 814. 809. No. 815. 810. No. 816. 811. No. 817. 812. No. 818. 813. No. 819. 814. No. 820. 815. No. 821. 816. No. 822. 817. No. 823. 818. No. 824. 819. No. 825. 820. No. 826. 821. No. 827. 822. No. 828. 823. No. 829. 824. No. 830. 825. No. 831. 826. No. 832. 827. No. 833. 828. No. 834. 829. No. 835. 830. No. 836. 831. No. 837. 832. No. 838. 833. No. 839. 834. No. 840. 835. No. 841. 836. No. 842. 837. No. 843. 838. No. 844. 839. No. 845. 840. No. 846. 841. No. 847. 842. No. 848. 843. No. 849. 844. No. 850. 845. No. 851. 846. No. 852. 847. No. 853. 848. No. 854. 849. No. 855. 850. No. 856. 851. No. 857. 852. No. 858. 853. No. 859. 854. No. 860. 855. No. 861. 856. No. 862. 857. No. 863. 858. No. 864. 859. No. 865. 860. No. 866. 861. No. 867. 862. No. 868. 863. No. 869. 864. No. 870. 865. No. 871. 866. No. 872. 867. No. 873. 868. No. 874. 8